New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. 1714. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

From Washington.

THE FIRST PUBLIC RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE—THE NATIONAL HOTEL [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 17.

Miss LANE gave her first public reception at the White House to-day. The ceremony of introduction was performed by the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

The President has issued cards of invitation to a large number of distinguished sojourners, to his first dinner party, to be given on Thursday.

The National Hotel has been taken possession of by the Board of Health, and a thorough investigation will be made as to the causes of the late sickness.

[illegible] opposition to Gov. GREEN proceeds from Pennsylvania. Kansas has not yet spoken on the subject.

Mr. Lawrence, an eminent lawyer of Washington, died this morning of pneumonia.

Resignation of Gov. Geary, [illegible]

[illegible]

SEARSONS FOR RESIGNATION, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 17.

The *Democrat* publishes a statement relative to the affairs of Kansas, given by Gov. GEARY. From it it appears that the cause of Gov. GEARY's resignation was the failure of President Pierce to fulfil the pledges made at the time of his (Geary's) appointment. These pledges were to support him with an army of militia at the expense of the public Treasury, if necessary; but instead of receiving this aid he has paid $19,000 out of his own pocket—the Administration having refused military support under the most urgent circumstances, while he was thwarted by the Judiciary of the Territory in every possible manner.

The Governor states that fifty men were under oath from the day he entered the country till he left it, to assassinate him; provided his official conduct did not meet their approbation. He regrets the step he has been obliged to take, but feels confident that had the promised assistance been rendered, he could have administered the affairs of the Territory in a manner acceptable to honest settlers of both sides.

In relation to the outrages committed by pro-slavery men, he says one-half has not yet been told. He pronounces the murder of BUFORD by HAYS, the most cold-blooded and atrocious affair ever witnessed. His version of the Sherrard affair is similar to those already reported. He says, however, that the account published in the *Republican*, over the signature of JONES, is a tissue of falsehoods.

The Governor complains bitterly of the abstraction and mutilation of correspondence. He says the mail-bags are constantly opened, and all objectionable matter to or from him abstracted. The Governor thinks the establishment of a Slavery Constitution inevitable.

Governor GEARY's farewell address to the people of Kansas is also published. It is a sketch of the Governor's administration, setting forth the previous and present condition of the Territory, and recounting the difficulties and embarrassments that have been thrown in his way. He says the great body of the people are conservative and law-abiding people, and that they are willing to make sacrifices for peace. The troubles in the Territory, he contends, have been occasioned by ambitious schemers with no special interest in the Territory's welfare—who never desired peace, and who will not allow it to continue if they can prevent it.

Governor GEARY left for the East this morning. Secretary WOODSON is acting as Governor.

From Albany.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION—NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 17.

Mr. EVERETT's oration here to-night was attended by a very large audience. The proceeds derived from it are intended to go towards the purchase of Mt. Vernon.

The weather is very mild, and the steamer *Isaac Newton* will probably leave for New York to-morrow.

New-Jersey Legislature and the Quarantine Question.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 17.

A bill has been passed by the Senate of New-Jersey, directing the Sheriff of Middlesex and Monmouth Counties to remove all vessels with infectious diseases on board that may at any time be lying within the jurisdiction of the State. It is also declared that the mooring of vessels within the waters of the State for hospital purposes is a public nuisance, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment. The Quarantine question was taken up in the House this morning, and laid on the table to await the arrival of two members. Mr. MINTURN, and other New-York shipping merchants, are here opposing the Sandy Hook project. The matter will probably come up again in the afternoon.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 17—P. M.

The resolution offered in the House on Friday last by Mr. BLAKE, to appoint a joint Committee to confer with the New-York Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine, and to report whether a similar Commission should be appointed on the part of New-Jersey, was then taken up. On motion of Mr. GIFFORD the resolution was amended, so as to instruct the Committee to ascertain the objects contemplated by the New-York Commissioners. After debate, the resolution was lost, by yeas, 28—nays, 31. Subsequently a resolution was adopted by 38 to 22, to allow the New-York Commissioners to be heard before the House.

Mr. BOWEN, one of the New-York Commissioners, addressed the House this afternoon for half an hour, showing the deep interest New-Jersey as well as New-York has in the question of Quarantine.

The United States Court was in session to-day, and four of the crew of the ship *New-York* were placed on trial for the assault on the captain of that ship after the wreck, with intent to mutiny. Counsel for the prisoners moved to quash the indictments, but the motion was overruled and the trial goes on to-morrow.

News from Tampico.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 17.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday of last week are to hand. They contain Tampico dates to the 21st ult., stating that possession had been given to General MORENA, but that GARZA, with a force of 500 men, still threatened an attack upon the place. The United States revenue cutter *Cass* was in port, and her commander had signified his readiness to protect the American residents in Tampico in case of an outbreak.

The *Marion* at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 17.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. FOYKES, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

From Boston.

THE EXPECTED STEAMERS FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 17—1 P. M.

The screw steamship Alps, with four days later news from Europe, is now thirteen days out for this port. *She has not yet been signaled.*

The steamship Circassian, with a week's later intelligence, is now ten days out for Halifax, but as she was to touch at St. Johns, Newfoundland, to land cargo, &c., she is not looked for at Halifax before Wednesday or Thursday.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 17—10 P. M.

The steamer Alps was not in sight at the lower Marine Telegraph Station at 4 o'clock, and will not, therefore, arrive up to-night.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL—ALLEGED OF SEMAPHORE HOAX.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 17.

Lieutenants H. N. CRABB and CONSTANTINE VANARSDALE, attached to the receiving ship *Ohio*, at the Charlestown Navy-Yard, who were charged with drunkenness while on duty, have pleaded guilty before a Court-Martial. Both officers have heretofore been respected for their efficiency and good conduct.

Senator HALE, of New-Hampshire, and his family are quite sick, at their home in Dover. They lost 3d at the National Hotel when at Washington.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 17.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statements for the past week:

Capital Stock	$61,969,100
Loans and Discounts	63,520,000
Specie	2,142,000
Amount due Boston Banks	4,701,000
Amount due to other Banks	4,082,000
Deposits	10,257,000
Circulation	6,836,000

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

PROCESSIONS, DINNERS, &c

A Pleasant Day—Mr. Meagher's Speech.

The old saying that "St. Patrick's Day, and bad weather, never fail to come together," is rapidly losing all force and effect. It might have been true in olden times—as far back as four years—but these are days of improvement in almost everything, including the weather of Patrick's Day, which two years ago was not bad, last year was pleasant, and yesterday "in the morning," as navs, and all night was really pleasant, always excepting of course the mud of Eastern, which despoiled white pants and polished boots, and made it next to impossible for the best drilled to keep step to the music of the brass bands. But

[illegible] procession, despite Tamper and his mud, did well, looked well, and pleased the throng of men, woman and children who from an early hour thronged the Park, and the City Hall environs and within, and whose eagerness for a good place to see kept a great many policemen busy in keeping the proper spaces clear. It formed in Second-avenue, marched down East Broadway and Chatham-street, and, headed by the "Irish Dragoons," (a fine-looking body of men in parti-green uniform,) entered the park through the east gate about noon,—passing in front of the City Hall, from which they have reviewed by the acting Mayor and other members of the City Government. The Sixty-Ninth and Ninth Regiments were out in strong force and looked unusually well. The Ninety-eighth Regiment made also a good show. Besides these military there were several rifle and other companies, including the "German Rifles," "Robinson's Rifles," "Irish Grenadiers," "Emerald Guards," "Irish Guards," "Shamrock Guards," "Erin Guards," &c. The civic portion of the procession was very large. It included the Laborers' Union Society, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of New-York and of Brooklyn; Father Mathew Benevolent Society, Quarrymen's Protective Union, Workingmen's Union Protective Society, Montgomery Benevolent Society, Hibernian Benevolent Society, Roman Catholic Society, Longshoremen's Society, and a *cortège* of carriages. There was music galore and of the right sort.

The procession passed from the Park by the west gate into Broadway, and up Broadway to their respective quarters, where they were dismissed.

The day was kept up through the night, by supping, dancing and speech-making, by many Societies that did not participate in the procession and by many that did.

The Hibernia U. S. S., one of the oldest of the kind in the City, discussed the memory of St. Patrick last evening, at Hibernian Hall, in Prince-street. About 150 guests sat down to supper, and toasts, songs and music garnished the occasion. The Hibernian ladies were largely represented.

The annual election of officers of this Society was held yesterday, with the following result: EDWARD MCELLOY, reflected President; WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Vice-President; FRANCIS GILMORE, Treasurer; JOHN KELLY, Secretary.

THE YOUNG FRIENDS OF IRELAND

had a ball and supper and a very agreeable time at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway; and a

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY

danced and enjoyed itself at Tammany Hall with good music and looking of everything desirable for the occasion.

THE DORAN GUARD

(called after Mr. MICHAEL DORAN, a well-known citizen of the First Ward) took time by the forelock. They celebrated their St. Patrick's, or St. Patrick's Eve, in Tammany Hall, but they did not cease the dance until St. Patrick's sun had risen bright and pleasant in assurance of a fine day.

In a word, all the sons and daughters of Erin danced and were merry yesterday. They had their Patrick's pot, and they drank again to the memory of the old land and those they left behind them with that enthusiasm peculiar to their race.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

SEVENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY DINNER—MR. MEAGHER'S SPEECH.

The customary annual celebration of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in this City, was held last night (for the seventy-third time) in the Metropolitan Hotel. The entertainment was in every respect an elegant one; and the enjoyment, as was befitting both the company and occasion, was uninterrupted and unconstrained.

The following is a list of the officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. RANDEL SLOAN; Vice-Presidents, RICHARD O'GORMAN and Judge R. O'CONNOR; Treasurer, O. H. BURNEY; Secretary, WALTER MARTIN.

The President was supported on the right and left by the representatives of the various national benevolent societies of the City. Among these we observed Mr. DE PEYSTER, of the St. Nicholas, Mr. STEBBINS, of the New-England, Mr. EVERS, of the St. George's, Mr. JOHNSTON, of the St. Andrew's, and Mr. MILES, of the St. David's. Among the other invited guests we noticed Mr. A. V. Stout, City Chamberlain, Mr. James Robb, of New-Orleans, Judge Daly, of the Supreme Court, Judge John R. Brady and Charles Daly, of the Common Pleas, Judge McCarthy, of the Marine Court, Mr. James T. Brady, Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Charles A. Dana, Mr. James B. Kirker, Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Mr. Malcolm Campbell, Mr. W. Judson, Col. J. McQunn, Mr. John D. Burchard, Mr. W. S. Herriman, President Long Island Bank, Mr. F. Worth, and a great many others.

When the cloth had been removed,

The President rose, and after a few eloquent remarks, introductory to the list of regular toasts, read three letters, one from Mr. JOSEPH STUART, the late President, another and farewell letter from Mr. J. H. DILLON, late Vice-President, and the last from Mr. W. C. BRYANT. These, particularly the first two, were loudly cheered.

The regular toasts were then proposed, in the following order:

1.—*St. Patrick's Day, and all who honor it.* [Loud and vehement cheering.]

Music—"Patrick's Day."

2.—*The President of the United States.* [Prolonged cheering.]

Music—"Hail Columbia."

Mr. JAS. T. BRADY, in response to loud and emphatic calls, rose and said: Mr. President and Gentlemen: There have been many times when I have had the honor and the pleasure of being associated with the chair at that end of the table. [A Voice—"*Better off here.*"] I rejoice to say that—as some one suggests—I am better off here amongst the sinners. [*Loud laughter.*] The company will excuse me when I decline responding to this toast.—"The President of the United States"—*inasmuch as the present incumbent of that office is of the same political party with myself. I am not here to do him honor; there is no one that can do honor to the office that he holds. I prefer, if I say anything, to do it towards the small hours.* I again respectfully decline to respond to the toast which you have so eloquently proposed. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Third Toast—Ireland—Beloved of our forefathers, ever honored and cherished by us. In the wide diffusion of knowledge and habits of industry amongst her people, we recognize the sure foundations of her social and political power, dignity and independence. [Immense cheering.]

Mr. THOMAS F. MEAGHER rose, amid renewed cheering, and said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Having been requested by the Committee of Management, of which you have, Mr. President, been chairman, to speak to the toast you have just proposed, I feel not only in the highest honor, but in the best humor. I should not be so, however, under the circumstances under which I speak, if I were not to avow my sense of the necessity of doing so—otherwise, an apology would be a duty—otherwise, indeed, I should not venture to address you. The occurrence of my name in public discourse as it is, begins to weary me. It may perhaps, more grievously affect me. The weariness I feel must prove dangerous. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, with all their vivacity, must shortly succumb to it. To avert the misfortune it is advisable for me to say little. The toast, it is true, suggests volumes. But this is not a library, nor have you, gentlemen, come here to discuss history, industrial statistics, political theories or points of belief.

"——Leave points of belief
To simpleton sages and reasoning fools;
This moment's a flower too fair and brief,
To be withered and stained by the dust of the schools."

It is an occasion of song, wine, poetry and mirth. The less we have to do with the business of the college, the parliament, the museum, the market and the warehouse, the better. The better for the liberal, genial, hospitable spirit which has brought us here to feast in fellowship together. Of that spirit, where is no gloriously abider, it is useless to speak—it is love's labor lost. It needs no illustration. It needs no defence. The first to strike root in the heart—the last to wither—the love which clings to the old birth-place, and the memories which beautify and make it holy, no eulogy can enhance, no slander can depreciate. We shall hear to-night the bells of Shandon. In their full peals the story of this love will be told. My rude words must not disturb the scene, over which their musical waves are sure to flow. Indeed, the vocal echoes of this feast should be left exclusively with them who, like my friend O'GORMAN, of the County Clare, know how to set those bells ringing, until every heart chimes in with them; and every glass vibrates. Would to Heaven they had the power to waken from their sleep all those who, by their wit or music, their dramatic art, the golden gift with which they ruled a listening senate, or the skill with which they wrought imperishable wonders with the chisel, the pen, the pencil, have made Ireland rich and noble, despite of the adversities with which she has been visited. What a meeting we should have, and what a crowd! What a joyous, radiant, glorious crowd! With all their resources; with all their space, from were Nible's fleecy beds and fountains thrown in for the occasion; with all their taste in purveying for the million; the spirited proprietors of this cosmopolitan establishment would utterly fail to provide seats, fish, and drink enough. As for the seats, we should have to rent the Crystal Palace. Even then, the tickets would have to be hatched. For the fish, there should be a run upon the Banks of Newfoundland, until we broke them. And as for the rest, we should have to send to Warwick Castle for the punch-bowl—a fathom deep!—which Guy, the gaunt Earl, stole, no doubt, from Innishowen, if he ever was there; and which it would take the Sugar Loaf, a few miles beyond Killiney, to sweeten. There would be a deputation from the Druids in their white robes and chaplets of oak leaves. Next to them would come the warriors, from Derby, who, according to WEYRESING, died of a flash of lightning at the foot of the Alps, down to PADDY SHANNON, of the *Fusiliers-a-Bellegle*, the anecdote told of whom is an episode of the history of his country. Most here have heard it. But, if I mistake not, it is worth repeating. Humorous, brilliant, sorrowful, it tells of heroism impaired by folly, and folly redeemed by wit. An old soldier, writing to the Duke of WELLINGTON on the subject of corporal punishment in the army, was the first to tell it. Paddy SHANNON was a super in the 87th Regiment—the *Fusiliers-a-Bellegle*—and with that regiment, under the command of Sir HUGH GOUGH, served all through the Peninsular campaign. When the campaign was over Paddy had nothing left him but the recollections of it. His only solace was the notice taken of him in the canteen. It is no wonder, then, he became a convivial soul. From the bottle he soon found his way to the halberts.

The regiment was paraded, the proceedings read, and Paddy tied up. The signal was given for the drummers to begin, when Paddy Shannon exclaimed:

"Listen now, Sir Hugh. Do you mean to say you are going to flog me? Just recollect who it was sounded the charge at Boreena, when you took the only French eagle ever taken. Wasn't it Paddy Shannon? Little I thought that day it would come to this; and the regiment so proud of that same eagle on the colors."

"Take him down," said Sir Hugh, and Paddy escaped unpunished.

A very short time, however, elapsed, before Paddy again found himself placed in similar circumstances.

"Go on," said the Colonel.

"Don't be in a hurry," ejaculated Paddy, "I've a few words to say, Sir Hugh."

"The eagle won't save you this time, Sir."

"Is it the eagle, indeed! then I wasn't going to say anything about that same, though you are, and ought to be proud of it. But I was just going to ask if it wasn't Paddy Shannon who, when the breach of Tarifa was stormed by 2,000 French, and only the 87th to defend it, if it wasn't Paddy Shannon who struck up 'Garryowen, to glory boys,' and you, Sir Hugh, have got the same two towers and the breach between them upon your coat of arms in testimony thereof."

"Take him down," said the Colonel, and Paddy was again unscathed.

Paddy, however, had a long list of services to get through, and a good deal of whisky, and ere another two months he was again tied up, the sentence read, and an assurance from Sir Hugh Gough that nothing again would make him relent. Paddy tried the eagle—it was of no use. He appealed to Sir Hugh's pride and the breach of Tarifa without any avail.

"And is it me," at last he broke out, "that you are going to flog? I ask you, Sir Hugh Gough, before the whole Regiment, who knew it well, if it wasn't Paddy Shannon who picked up the French Field-Marshal's staff at the battle of Vittoria, that the Duke of Wellington sent to the Prince Regent, and for which he got that letter that will be long remembered, and that made him a Field-Marshal into the bargain? The Prince Regent said, 'You've sent me the staff of a Field-Marshal of France; I return you thus of a Field-Marshal of England.' Wasn't it Paddy Shannon that took it? Paddy Shannon, who never got rap, or recompense, or ribbon, or star, or coat of arms, or mark of distinction except the flogging you are going to give him."

"Take him down," cried Sir Hugh, and again Paddy was forgiven.

So much for the soldiers. After them would come the poets, the men of letters, the famous orators, the sculptors and the painters, amongst whom we should quickly recognise—OLIVER GOLDSMITH, turning out of Arbour Green, in his plum colored coat and gold-headed cane—DEAN KIRWAN,—with whom the preacher's desk became a throne of light, and of whom it has been grandly said, that in feeding the lamp of charity he exhausted the lamp of life; JONATHAN SWIFT, whose spirit HENRY GRATTAN invoked the morning he proclaimed the independence of the nation; HENRY GRATTAN himself, in his volunteer uniform, and with that long sword by his side with which he went down to the Grecian coffee-house to chastise Dr. DUIGENAN who had abused Dr. LEGAR, the great Irish commoner, in his presence; BARRY YELVERTON, the good and great, Lord AVONMORE, with all the Monks of the Screw at his heels, and JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN, the roguish Prior of that rollicking Brotherhood, flashing his jokes and black eye beside him; WAFFY COX, the wittiest of essayes, with his explosive magazine of Hibernicisms under his arm; MATURIN and SHIEL, to name whom is to evoke the dark splendors of "Bertram," and the victorious virtue of "Evadne;" BURKE, who ran through each mood of the lyre, and was master of all, and whose gravest excesses, in the memory of the world, have but softened the lustre of his genius; BARRY, of whose paintings the author of *Gertrude of Wyoming* declared that MICHAEL ANGELO himself would not have been ashamed; JOHN HOGAN, whose "Dead Christ" is a mystery of art; EDMUND BURKE, that miracle of learning, political science, morality and power; Sir BOYLE ROCHE, with his bulls and blunders, blustering along in his boots, and wanting to know "What the devil posterity ever did for him?" BARRIN O'GORMAN himself, as he used to look at the head of his table at Derrynane Abbey, or on the Mountains of Iveragh, hunting-pole in hand, watching the wave from Tahertoe breaking against his native coast; and presiding all, the Bard of the Feast, the Minstrel of our immortal Melodies, who, in anticipation of such a gathering as this, has sung:

"And still on that occasion when shamrock flies up
To the highest top sparkle each lip and each cup,
Where'er my path lies, be it gloomy or bright,
My soul, dearest friends, shall be with you that night;
Shall join in your revels, your sports, and your wine,
And return to me beaming all o'er with your smiles;
Too blest, if it ever shall seem that amid the gay cheer
Some kind voice had murmured: 'I wish he were here.'"

As for those, who, like Miss QUINN, have blended their names with the glories of the drama, *our friend, JOHN* BROUGHAM—[loud cheers]—having promised to appear *here to-night, I shall say nothing.* A toast has been assigned him which will call forth his recollections of that profession, the worth and fame of which, with such a profusion of heart and intellect, he personates; and, I feel assured that whilst, with all the pride of his chivalrous, frank nature, he recalls the memory of Miss O'NEILL, whose name shines on the same marble with that of Mrs. SIDDONS, he will not forget to twine the shamrock with the laurel, and, on behalf of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, present these wedded emblems of her country and her triumphs to MATILDA HEROS—for the cradle of Cimodile was sanctioned by the mountains Donegal and in their shadow she grew to emulate their grandeur. Of a country which has given birth to such a race of sons and daughters, it is no wonder we should feel proud. Destitute of all such treasures, utterly destitute of wealth and nearly intellectual and material—utterly impoverished and sterile—we should honor, love and serve her. Endowed, as she has been, the natural affection of children for their mother requires no homage. Where the healthiest hopes mingle with our memories, the happiest we feel, the congratulations we exchange, will not pass away with the wine and wreaths of the year.

That such hopes for the country of our birth have existed—that they have taken a firm hold—that they [illegible]

[illegible]

Interesting from Northern Mexico.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS—BUSINESS—GENERAL SAT. IMPRESSION AT VIDAURRI'S ELECTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTERREY, Monday, Feb. 23, 1857.

The news from the interior augurs well for the existing Government of President COMONFORT. VIDAURRI has been completely triumphant over the Priests' Party, or Reactionists, as they call themselves. In consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Tamaulipas, the economy destined for Tampico will pass through this place. There are rumors that a general reform is about to be inaugurated, that the custom-houses in the interior will be abolished, and a more liberal *arancel* instituted for the frontier.

Trade here is dull; but large quantities of goods have passed into the interior, and merchants have a prospect of doing a good business during the coming season.

General VIDAURRI has been unanimously elected Governor of this State, and probably will soon return to resume the duties of his old office. The foreigners and people generally are gratified with the results of the election, which, they think, is favorable to their interests, and holds out a prospect of better times.

Correction—Note from Hon. D. R. Floyd Jones.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Monday, March 16, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

YOUR correspondent, "LEO," in his comments upon the debate which took place in the Assembly on Saturday last, upon the resolutions relating to the decision in the "Dred Scott" case, has done me great injustice. He represents me as using the following language: "The colored man had no rights which a white man was bound to regard." I neither used the language imputed to me, nor do I believe in the truth of the sentiment which I am charged with uttering. In the remarks which I made in the course of the debate alluded to, I made no reference to any point supposed to have been decided by the Supreme Court, other than the simple one that our colored citizens by such decision, and by a decision made by Chief Justice DAGGETT in Connecticut, 23 years ago, and affirmed unanimously by the Supreme Court of Errors of that State, were not *citizens of the United States.*

I have no reason to doubt but that the error into which your correspondent has fallen is unintentional, and that if I knew his name, and was thus enabled to make a personal application to him for the purpose, he would cheerfully correct it. As I am, however, unacquainted with him, I am compelled to make my request to you to publish this hasty note, designed to rectify the error.

With great regard, I am yours, &c.,

D. R. FLOYD JONES.

Medical Gossip.

The valedictory lecture before the graduating class of the venerable College of Physicians and Surgeons, delivered by Dr. DELAFIELD, was remarkably short, but the reason why has not yet been published. The Faculty had invited Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG to deliver the address, with the hope probably of getting from the fresh mind of a new man, for such audiences, some suggestions that the old stagers would not be up to; just as painters, after they have exhausted the criticisms of connoisseurs on their sketches of brute nature, ask and expect to get valuable hints from old farmers who know nature like a book, though *they don't know the philosophy of colors nor the* rules of art. It was understood that Dr. TYNG *would deliver the address, and it was about to be* publicly announced, when the candidates for graduation *called a meeting, and in much indignation began* to resolve substantially as follows:

1. *That Rev. Dr. Tyng is a homœopath, not quiet*ly and modestly, but he goes out of his way to tempt people to employ the little-pill doctors.

2. If so, he can't congratulate us as he should upon our graduation, except ironically or hypocritically.

3. If the Faculty can't tender us our congratulations—if they are obliged to ask strangers to do the little politenesses for them, we would rather go off uncongratulated with our diplomas.

While these proceedings were on foot, luckily Dr. WARD—who, with Dr. GILMAN, was the author of the innocent outrage—came into the meeting, shouldered the whole blame, apologized, gave assurances that Dr. TYNG's medical heresies were unknown to the Faculty, and promised speedy reparation. By his great popularity the Professor prevailed, and the storm subsided. It was made right with the Clergyman, and at the eleventh hour Dr. DELAFIELD prepared a brief and orthodox address. It is rumored that the supper that followed was longer and sound entirely on the goose.

☞ Rev. Dr. HATFIELD's new Church is to be opened formally a week from Sunday next. Mr. LEMARE has the appointment of organist to it.

☞ The Rev. Dr. HAWKS's Church, in Rutgers-st., and 101 Broadway, [illegible]

[illegible]

☞ The Laurens gave her first public reception at the White House to-day. The ceremony of introduction was performed by the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

[illegible]

☞ The Mayor of Health, and a thorough investigation will be made as to the causes of the late sickness.

[illegible]

☞ General VIDAURRI has been unanimously elected Governor of this State, and probably will soon return to resume the duties of his old office. The foreigners and people generally are gratified with the results of the election, which, they think, is favorable to their interests, and holds out a prospect of better times.

☞ Correction—Note from Hon. D. R. Floyd Jones.

[illegible]

☞ Medical Gossip.

[illegible]

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☞ The people of Rev. Dr. WARD [illegible]

☞ The people of Rev. Dr. WARD [illegible]

☞ The people of Rev. Dr. WARD [illegible]

PARIS GOSSIP.

[illegible]—Americans in Paris—[illegible] "Co."—Raising the [illegible]—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 20, 1857.

[illegible] is yet in Paris. She lives retired [illegible] young Poissonniers, and sees but little of [illegible]. She does this in order to devote her [illegible] to the study of French. I learn that she is [illegible] into English, with the view of publishing [illegible] United States, L'Amour dans le Mariage (Love in Wedlock). It is also said that she is preparing for [illegible] work on the present classes in Europe, a [illegible] of Uncle Tom in white society. At the reception [illegible] to the French Academy a few days ago, [illegible] who was present, had a grand success of [illegible] in that assemblage of the lions and the [illegible] literary world. "Dred" has not yet [illegible] French. HON. MRS. NORTON and the [illegible] LORD ELGIN's family, are among the few [illegible] at the house of Mrs. Brown in this city.

[illegible] journals have noticed the lamentable [illegible] illness of the distinguished American [illegible] CRAWFORD. Mr. CRAWFORD is not at Rome, but at Paris. He came here to place himself under [illegible], and has had the advice of VELPEAU, [illegible], and other of the great masters in [illegible]. Mr. CRAWFORD's disease is fungus hematodes, [illegible] an irremediable form of cancerous disease. This form of malignant disease, as in the [illegible], very frequently chooses for the [illegible] development the orbit of the eye. It soon [illegible] out of its socket, and by the pressure on the optic nerve destroys sight. Later on, [illegible] plate of bone which separates the tumor from the [illegible] of the brain is necrosed and absorbed, the tumor comes in contact with the brain, [illegible] either from the pressure on the brain, or by the general cachexia of the system, or by the combined influence of both. It is [illegible] disease from which there is no reprieve, [illegible] it is generally reproduced in [illegible] part of the body, and experience has [illegible] by the shock on the system [illegible] the general disturbance of the cancerous [illegible] only hastens the termination of the [illegible]. There is, therefore, no course left but a [illegible] treatment, in order to mitigate the patient's [illegible]. This is the advice given and adopted in the case of Mr. CRAWFORD. The disease made its appearance eighteen months ago; its progress has been [illegible], and uneasiness is already felt that the life of the distinguished artist will not be much longer prolonged. The loss of Mr. CRAWFORD to his country [illegible] great, for he is a true artist—he is one of those [illegible] the midnight lamp. In Rome there is no [illegible] of any country who takes rank before him; [illegible] will be a consolation in the great works he [illegible] behind him, because by them his name [illegible] to posterity. Mr. CRAWFORD's residence in Paris is at No. 4 Rue d'Alger.

Mr. [illegible], of Cincinnati, for fifteen years a resident [illegible], but for the last two years at Paris, [illegible] and sent home to Mr. JOHN E. SUYDAM, [illegible] a remarkably fine picture of a Georgian [illegible]. He is at this moment giving the last [illegible] for Mr. LAYARD of the British [illegible]—the portrait of a Sheikh, chief and [illegible] tribe. A copy of this picture, [illegible] by connoisseurs a chef d'œuvre, is to be placed by Mr. LAYARD in the forthcoming [illegible] Exhibition. Mr. KELLOGG spent several [illegible] East, a part of the time with Mr. LAYARD, [illegible] the researches of the latter at Nineveh, [illegible] eminently prepared for a detailed and [illegible] treatment of these Eastern subjects.

[illegible] last Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston, preached [illegible] sermon to a Paris audience, at the Chapel [illegible] No. 21 Rue de Provence. Dr. KIRK comes [illegible] with a mission from churches in the United [illegible] to establish here a permanent Church for the [illegible] Americans residing in Paris. His introductory sermon was on the Prodigal Son, and as a [illegible] British part of his audience, who [illegible] for the first time, left a favorable impression. The congregation on this occasion was not [illegible] 3 o'clock in the afternoon of a [illegible], after a long confinement by bad [illegible] people preferred to go to the [illegible]; but at the end of [illegible] have been a source of gratification [illegible] to find himself surrounded by so many [illegible] that a majority of the congregation [illegible] from Boston. The Americans [illegible] in negotiation for the purchase of the [illegible] Chapel in the Rue d'Aguesseau, for which [illegible] a sum of $45,000. The offer has been [illegible], I believe, and the sum is nearly made up. [illegible] who have heretofore formed the largest [illegible] at this Church, and paid [illegible] of the rent, are deeply chagrined [illegible] completely into the hands of the Americans [illegible] acknowledge their inability to purchase [illegible] on the terms named, and will [illegible] to the American management of the house, [illegible] of an American pastor, with as [illegible]. They will still have their [illegible] with an English minister, and the Chapel of the Rue Royale, also an English minister.

How is it that the "New-York General Omnibus Company" is obliged to come to Paris for its capital, [illegible] and its omnibuses? Isn't there money [illegible] in Wall-street to buy and put in operation [illegible], men enough capable of organizing a Company such as this, or manufacturers at [illegible] or Troy competent to build as perfect omnibuses as [illegible]? I recollect that eighteen months ago, [illegible] of the organization of the Paris General [illegible] Company, I wrote in your columns a eulogium of this Company, and recommended the formation of a similar one at New-York; but it was [illegible] that in the organization of such a Company [illegible] should not only copy the Paris system, [illegible] for money, managers and materials. If they had come to Paris for horses, there [illegible] in the act, for there are no [illegible] in existence as those that draw the Paris [illegible]. The first and model omnibus of the New-York Company, which has just been finished at one of the shops of Paris, has an improvement which does not exist in the Paris omnibuses. A new mode of [illegible] from the seats on the top has been applied, which renders accidents in this otherwise delicate operation impossible. They will [illegible] carry a cadran, or clock-counting system, the same as the Paris omnibuses, and of course [illegible] have "conductors." The Company advertises [illegible] with long details in all the Paris journals, [illegible] that five millions of francs of the capital [illegible] taken in France and England. In this advertisement I notice the following statements, made [illegible] to French subscribers: That the population of New-York and environs is one million two hundred thousand; that the profits of the New-York Omnibus Companies for the last three years averaged thirteen per cent.; that the benefits of the new company [illegible], through the advantages of the fusion of all the companies into one, be materially increased; that the Legislature of the State of New-York has granted to this Company a monopoly of the [illegible] years; that the annual tax on [illegible] New-York will be but twenty dollars, (which [illegible]) while at Paris and [illegible] from $240 to $280! and [illegible] an inducement that it is to be [illegible] by the man who organized first the Paris [illegible] and subsequently that of London. New-York [illegible] by the adoption of the [illegible] it is admirable in every point of [illegible] the system itself is so simple and so easy to copy, that it [illegible] useless and injudicious [illegible] management of the Company should be [illegible] to a bureau in the Rue Vivienne at Paris, [illegible] by Frenchmen.

The [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] at Washington [illegible] for the Journal des Débats of [illegible] the [illegible] organ, a "warning" from the [illegible]. A discussion grew up between this [illegible] and the Constitutionnel, Ministerial journal, [illegible] of the rights of legislative bodies over [illegible], a discussion in which the Constitutionnel [illegible] its traditional tactics of "drawing [illegible] on dangerous ground, in order, [illegible] to compromise himself in what [illegible] an attack on the Constitution. [illegible] time and beat a retreat, allowing the Constitutionnel to crow its bully's triumph [illegible].

The [illegible] Government has not yet fixed the [illegible] to be paid to the widow of the [illegible] instead of an annual pension, [illegible] her to settle her husband's debts, and relieve her [illegible]

[illegible] from after trouble. No one knows what, or whether any punishment has been visited upon the soldier.

At the [illegible] in this city, an American by the name of HANLON is performing feats on the trapeze which are the wonder of Paris. The circus attracts its visitors by a large engraving of Niagara Falls and the Suspension Bridge, and under this bridge Mr. HANLON suspended in airy space—to nothing!

MALAKOFF.

THE QUESTION OF SLAVE PROPERTY.

Letter from Joshua R. Giddings to Thomas H. Benton.

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON:

Sir: In the reports of your lecture on "Saving the Union," recently delivered in New-England and New-York, you are represented as saying: "The Constitution of the United States sets out with the declaration that *slaves are property*." That view of our Constitution is certainly important. If correct, it should be understood and admitted by Northern men; if incorrect, it should be promptly met and exposed.

The doctrine that man, bearing the image of his God, immortal in his hopes and aspirations, can be transformed into property, changed *from the human* to the brute creation, is repugnant to the judgment of mankind; opposed to the teachings of nature and of revelation; in direct contradiction to the intentions and understanding of those who founded our Government; in conflict with the convictions and object of those who framed our Constitution, and is contradicted in the most emphatic manner by the spirit and letter of that instrument.

It is repugnant to the judgment of mankind. In no age of the world, in no part of creation, has a being existed in the form of man, with the ordinary intellect possessed by our race, who did not feel conscious that no other persons could have rightful power over his life, his liberty or his labor. This consciousness was infused into the soul of man at his creation, and constitutes one of the elements of our moral nature. It has never been separated from the soul of man. Neither you, nor the most strenuous advocate of Slavery, ever did, or ever will admit that you can be disrobed of your manhood, transferred into a brute and made the property of your brother man. You are conscious that your lungs are inflated by your own inspiration; your limbs move at the instance of your own will, and not at the instance of another; your hands cultivate the earth and gather its fruits under the guidance of your own judgment, and if the demands of nature, you die. When you fail to feed and nourish your body agreeably to you have obtained food for the nourishment of your own body, you will not admit the right of another to take it from you. You are conscious that such robbery would be wrong—an offence against natural justice. Yet these propositions are merely self-evident truths, standing parallel with the absolute right of every man to his own body and the use of his own limbs.

The South Sea cannibals kill and eat the bodies of those whom they conquer; but even the New-Zealander denies the right of others to slay and eat him. He is fully conscious of his right to enjoy his own life, liberty and labor; and will shed his blood in defending those rights. He holds that "allegiance to the power which gave him the *form*, requires him to defend the *rights* of man," and SHERIDAN spoke truly when, in 1782, he declared that "never yet was this truth dismissed from the human heart; never in any time, in any age—never in any clime where rude man had any social feelings—never was this unextinguishable truth destroyed from the heart of man, placed as it is in the core and centre by his Creator, that *man was made the property of man*."

The doctrine that slaves are property, is opposed to the teachings of *Nature* and of *Revelation*.

In our Slave States men are held and treated as property. They regard the whole physical and moral being of the slave subservient to the interest of the owner. They seek to prolong the lives of their slaves so far as will be profitable to the master, and no longer. They drive him so hard as to produce death at that period which the owners believe most conducive to their interests. It is a well ascertained fact that 25,000 murders are thus committed on Southern plantations annually, under the excuse that slaves are property. I need not say that such barbarity is revolting to all the feelings of our nature.

Sir, I feel deeply pained when I reflect that a man of your political intelligence charges our Federal Constitution with such heathenish barbarity.

Nature teaches us that the design and object of human existence is to elevate and unfold the intellect, the spirit, the soul of man; that the body is merely the tenement, the habitation of the soul to be nourished and made healthy in order to render it an agreeable dwelling for the moral being. Constitution and laws may direct your body and limbs to obey another man. Slaveholders and pirates may command them to do their bidding, but they cannot control them until they enslave your mind, degrade it, shut up the windows of the soul, enshroud it in moral darkness, and prevent its expansion, its elevation, its enjoyment. We shudder at the contemplation of such violation of Nature's laws.

Nor is the doctrine less repugnant to revelation. The Scripture informs us that the Creator gave to man dominion over the fish of the sea, the fowl of the air, and over the cattle and over all the earth. These are *property*. The Creator himself drew a very marked distinction between persons and property, and no human laws or human constitutions can obliterate the line of demarcation which he has drawn. Neither pirates nor slaveholders, nor piratical Legislatures, can transform the image of God into that of the brute. True, they may call men brutes, or declare them *property*, but they retain the human form, and the soul, though wronged, dwarfed and imprisoned in the dark dungeon of Slavery, will burn with immortal desire, and will break from its imprisonments and leave the owner naught but an offensive, putrefying carcass, that he may retain and use as *property*; while the man will repair to the bar of retributive justice, and make his appeal against those who attempt to convert immortal beings into brutes.

If there be any mandate of Scripture, of Christianity, binding on man, it is that which commands us to "do unto others whatsoever we would have them do unto us;" and he who holds his fellow-man as property, while he is himself unwilling to be converted into a brute, is an infidel.

I am aware that you will answer that preachers, even Doctors of Divinity, teach us that men may innocently hold and treat their brethren of the same church as property; that men may rightfully buy and sell the image of God; may without guilt sell the Saviour in the person of His followers. I reply that such teachers are not only Infidels, but they are hypocrites.

They are far more depraved than were those Algerines who, near the close of the last century, seized and enslaved our American citizens, and held and treated them as property. The civilized world pronounced them heathens, barbarians, pirates, unfit for human association. Our nation sent a navy and army, butchered them without mercy, and rescued their victims from bondage. But you and every other reflecting man will admit that these Algerines, bred and educated under Mohammedan superstition, were less atrocious, and far less guilty, than are those Doctors of Divinity referred to, yet they were worthy of death, and were slain, while some preachers of our land are permitted to live, and, unrestrained, they endeavor to corrupt our holy religion, by teaching the most revolting infidelity that ever cursed the earth.

The doctrine that slaves are property is in direct contradiction to the understanding and purposes of those who achieved our National Independence.

At the time of our Revolution the rights of mankind had long agitated the civilized world. The divine right of kings, the division of mankind into classes, with various privileges, had surrounded the people of the Old World with institutions which had become petrified with age. These ideas and doctrines were discarded by our fathers, who declared that ALL MEN hold from their Creator equal rights to life, liberty and happiness. No language could have been more explicit—no form of expression could have been better understood. If the Constitution regards slaves as property, our Declaration of Independence was an aggregation of falsehoods, and the Revolution itself was a fraud upon mankind.

The doctrine that slaves are property is opposed to the expressed intention of those who framed our Constitution.

In the Convention which framed the Constitution, a proposition was made to tax the importer of slaves. Mr. SHERMAN objected that such a tax would imply that slaves were property. Mr. GERRY declared that as "Congress would have no power over the institution within the States, we ought to be careful to lend no sanction to it." And Mr. MADISON, since styled the father of that charter of Liberty, declared it would be wrong to admit in the Constitution that men can hold property in men; and the language was so changed as to read thus: "A tax of not more than $10 for each person might be levied," thereby excluding the idea of property. This was done by the unanimous consent of the Convention. Not a member objected to Mr. MADISON's views. It is clear that the framers of the Constitution, so far from declaring slaves to be property, expressed an intention directly opposed to such a proposition.

The doctrine that slaves are property is emphatically CONTRADICTED *by the spirit and letter of that instrument*.

The object for which it was adopted pervades every section, article and paragraph. It was adopted "*to establish justice*," not to establish injustice and crime. The framers declare it was adopted "*to secure the blessings of Liberty*," not to uphold the curse of Slavery, or to maintain the barbarous doctrine that man may be converted into property. But the people had contended, they had toiled, had fought and bled to establish the heaven-born truth that all men have equal rights to life, liberty and labor; and, although the Constitution maintained that doctrine in its purpose and spirit, the people felt that a more explicit declaration of this great principle ought to be boldly and explicitly proclaimed in the Constitution; and some of the States proposed an amendment, declaring that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; that is, without trial and conviction for crime."

Virginia felt that this amendment would be fatal to all future right to property in man, unless it were within State jurisdiction. Her Convention, therefore, proposed to limit the amendment to free men, making it read "that no *free* man shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." The issue was fairly made, it was fairly met and fairly decided. The requisite number of States declared in favor of the amendment as it now reads, and it was adopted, and it is a part of the Federal Constitution; and every time you and I have taken the oath of office as Members of Congress, we have sworn that so far as we had influence and power, "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law."

If you have sworn to regard slaves, or any other portion of our race as property, you do well to let the country know it. It is the doctrine of Judge KANE, it is the doctrine of Senator TOOMBS, it is the doctrine of President PIERCE, of Slaveholders and of the Democratic Party. If true, the slave dealer may not merely bring his slaves into and through the Free States, but he may open a market for his women in State-street, Boston, in Wall-street, New-York, or in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia. He may traffic in mankind in any Free State.

I need not say that Congress has at all times discarded this proposition when brought up for discussion in that body. I need not refer to the fact that it was fully argued before the Supreme Court in 1842; that Judge MCLEAN, to his honor and imperishable fame as a Christian jurist, gave an elaborate and able decision, declaring that the *Federal Constitution does not regard slaves as property*. Nor need I say that Chief Justice TANEY agreed with him. Nor need I say that the record shows that the other members of the Court failed to meet the question, not daring to insult the nation or the *spirit of civilization* by declaring the doctrine which you assert.

I, Sir, have ceased, for the time being, to mingle in the great political conflict now going on in our nation. I am disabled and removed from the *scene of strife*; but I yet linger upon the field, watching the tide of battle as it moves slowly onward. I can only aid the *lovers of liberty* with my pen and my prayers. Here the reports of your lecture reached me, and stimulated to *give some feeble expressions* to the emotions I felt on reading the opinion which you advanced. No argument can ever attach Republicans, lovers of liberty, to a Union or a Constitution sustaining the barbarous, the heathenish, the infidel principles which you ascribe to our Federal Constitution. If the Union and the Constitution be preserved, it must be by carrying out the doctrine, the spirit in which they were adopted, and not by engrafting upon the Charter of Liberty a doctrine so abhorrent to its letter and spirit.

It is with emotions of pleasure, of gratitude to God and my countrymen, that I contemplate a great, a powerful and increasing party in our nation, basing *its doctrines and its hopes* upon the self-evident truth that all men are equally entitled to life, liberty and property; each member of that party is solemnly sworn that "no person" under Federal jurisdiction shall be deprived of these God-given rights, if their influence or power can prevent it. I would charge every member of the Republican Party, in his efforts to maintain its doctrines by steady, firm, combined and unceasing labor, exhorting them to cast aside all differences of opinion upon other and minor subjects, unite upon the great political, moral and religious truths which constitute their platform, and toil on and toil, ever, until our country shall be redeemed from the control of men who would prostitute its powers to degrade a portion of the human family—brutalize and convert them into property.

Very respectfully, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

JEFFERSON, Feb. 17, 1857.

How a Gentleman is Appreciated by Pro-Slavery Fanatics.

From the South Carolina Times.

The conduct of Hon. WILLIAM AIKEN, the distinguished Representative in Congress, from the District of Charleston, in reference to Mr. Speaker BANKS, has *struck not only the people of South Carolina, but of the whole country, with the most profound astonishment*. We are free to confess—and we record it with deep regret—that we share largely in this astonishment. We are amazed to think, that one occupying his distinguished position—with his political antecedents—once an honored Senator and subsequently, by the exercise of peculiar favor, elected the Governor of a high-toned and chivalrous people—with a property which, in magnitude and kind, identifies him more largely with the people of the South, than almost any citizen she has—a man of noble and elevated sentiments—as sensitive and as devoted to the honor of his native State as to his own—a gentleman of education, of political experience, and with opportunities to form a clear and correct judgment of what was due to himself and the people he represented—when, we say, we consider all these things, we are *lost in amazement at the bare contemplation of this one act*, so extraordinary in its character, so unexpected as proceeding from such an agent.

To say that we feel mortified—deeply mortified, would be to give but a feeble expression to the emotions it has excited. It is a source of *profound humiliation*—of deep and predominant shame—of humiliation when we reflect that one whose public character and private virtues we appreciate and respect so much, could so far forget what was due to his own exalted character, even though for a moment, as to stoop to the low level of this arch enemy of all his State and people hold most dear—and of shame from a profound conviction of the utter unworthiness of the object thus distinguished by this signal act of favor.

Was it not quite enough that Mr. AIKEN, by the exercise of an unparalleled act of courtesy, conducted Mr. Speaker BANKS to the Chair? Assuredly, this act was a striking and sufficient demonstration that he was superior to any feeling of envy or mortified vanity, or disappointed ambition. This was proof enough that such ignoble feelings had no abiding place in his noble heart. We say that this was enough—and, though all did not even then approve, yet all did not condemn. But when in addition to his numerous acts of personal kindness, consideration and courtesy, Mr. AIKEN superadds the gratuitous service, and crowning and distinguished favor of thanking him, for what? Why, for not having acted as badly, perhaps, as he feared, or as he anticipated, or expected; or, for having administered the duties or discharged the functions of the chair with unexpected impartiality—with reasonable intelligence—with ordinary ability; in short, for having simply done his duty, provided he really did all that was claimed for him—for this we say—a Southern Representative—representing the largest slaveholding constituency in the South, and himself the largest slaveholding Representative in Congress, must move that this moral traitor—traitor to his Constitution and country—should receive a vote of thanks, and Southern Representatives must vote for it!!!

This is no time nor occasion for disguise or concealment, or the suppression of one's sentiments. We will not withhold the free and unrestrained expression of our honest conviction when we think our *Representatives have committed a gross wrong*. We are aware that the wisest and best of men may occasionally commit acts of indiscretion, and such too, as may result injuriously, which are not imputable to their general character. We are aware of all this—and far be it from us, in anything we may have said, to impute infidelity to a single Southern Representative. We yield to no man in respect for Governor AIKEN, or in the confidence we repose in him. We believe, however, that in the extraordinary and unexpected position he took in relation to Mr. BANKS, he committed a great—an unfortunate mistake, and one too, which cannot be justified by any consideration arising from propriety, courtesy, or political expediency. It doubtless sprang from the noblest sentiment of magnanimity—but we shall ever think that it was the prostitution of magnanimity to a most unworthy object.

We believe that we know the sentiment that actuated Mr. AIKEN, and induced this remarkable demonstration. We trust, too, that we are not incapable of appreciating it. But, while the sentiment, regarded as a sentiment, is honorable to humanity, it is not at all times proper to follow its dictates. It is honorable to rise superior to the feelings of disappointed ambition or mortified pride, which personal rivalry and political strife so often engender. In moving that a resolution of thanks to Mr. Speaker BANKS be voted, "for his able and impartial discharge of his duties" as the presiding officer of the House, Mr. AIKEN, no doubt, regarded it as an act of magnanimity—and truly it was an act of unparalleled magnanimity! But was it a just act in its exercise? Was it proper, under all the circumstances? Was it such an act as suited the relations between Mr. AIKEN, his constituents, his State, and the recipient of this distinguishing mark of favor? There is something strikingly noble in a magnanimous act—in the exhibition of the power to rise superior to the personal considerations or selfish motives that are supposed to actuate the majority of mankind. To revenge is human—to forgive, divine. It is a heroic act to forgive our enemy when we are in a condition to be revenged. Yes, it is noble and it is magnanimous to forbear punishing your enemy—one, it may be, who has deeply wronged you—to forego revenge when revenge would be easy. It is not, however, invariably so; there are cases in which to forbear to punish would be highly criminal.

We regard Mr. Speaker BANKS as no better than an incendiary. We regard him and the party with which he acts, with whose fortunes he is identified, and of which he is a chosen and favorite leader, as the sworn enemies of the South, desiring, plotting and compassing nothing so much as her destruction. Mr. Speaker BANKS, we repeat, is one of the chosen, trusted leaders of the Black Republican Party. By them, that is, the Black Republicans, he was selected to fill the chair he occupies—and elected over Mr. AIKEN and others. His sentiments—his principles of action, in common with his party, are those of the incendiary—the sentiments and the principles of those who would fire your dwelling—would murder your wife and children—would plunder your property—would rob you of all you had!! Mr. Speaker BANKS would sacrifice—would consign to hopeless ruin, an entire half of the Union, to insure the triumph of his principles and party—the party of Pandemonium—the principles of a Demon! Mr. Speaker BANKS openly avows opinions that lead directly and lead inevitably to insurrection, rapine, and murder! He boldly proclaims himself an enemy to the South—to the institutions of the South. Mr. Speaker BANKS has identified himself with a party which repudiates the Constitution, and unblushingly proclaims a "higher law" than the instrument they are sworn to obey! Mr. Speaker BANKS would put the knife of the midnight assassin to your throats—he would regard with complacency, the murder of our wives and children! Mr. Speaker BANKS could thus *contentedly sleep with blood upon his soul!*

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK.—This property, which was at first named as the site for the New-York Post-Office, has been cut up into lots, and sold to private parties. It brought $480,300. The proprietors of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES have bought the upper end, with three fronts, upon which they purpose to erect a superb "TIMES Building." The incessant attacks of the *Herald* upon the title, for fear that WESLEY, JONES & Co. would sell it to the Government, though without foundation, are said to have had the effect of *lessening the price, and thus saving the TIMES people several thousand dollars*. Biting files sometimes spoils the teeth.—*Boston Traveller.*

The citizens of Winchester, Va., have held a public meeting to give expression to their regret for the death of WILLIAM P. SHERRARD, who was lately shot in Kansas. SHERRARD was formerly a resident of Winchester.

Appeal to the Legislature in Behalf of Sanitary Reform for the City.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 13, 1857.

HON. J. B. VARNUM, JR.—*Dear Sir*: A subject of such profound and persistent interest as the lives and health of the whole people, will constitute a sufficient apology for the time we ask of you to read the few earnest and serious words we would address to you.

They are not the temporary experiments of politicians, nor the mere interests of property,—not the prevention of crime, nor the benefit of a class or section of the community, for which the interference of the Legislature is sought by the medical profession of this City, without a dissenting voice from any respectable quarter, and sustained by the entire mass of respectable citizens. We ask for a *Sanitary Reform* which shall secure to the entire population their greater safety from the ravages of disease. Nor is it from the occurrence of occasional epidemic disorders merely, that they seek protection by Legislative authority; but there is a daily and continual pressure of sickness and mortality upon the population of this City, which, though not called by any single name, and hence strikes no terror like the yellow fever or cholera, is nevertheless crushing thousands into the grave, and which arises solely from the condition in which they are compelled to live, and from which they can be relieved only by such measures of Sanitary Reform as have been proposed to the Legislature by the Academy of Medicine, and in the bills based thereon, which have been presented to your Committees.

There are annually applying for relief to the various Hospitals, Dispensaries, &c., of this City, more than 130,000 persons, and there are probably 20,000 more relieved by private medical charity. Now, of the diseases with which these 150,000 cases are afflicted, it is estimated by the most competent sanitarians that one-half (some say two-thirds) are the result of causes and circumstances which are within human control, and consequently removable or preventible by proper sanitary laws and police. And who is there, possessing the spirit of a man and a Christian, that can shut his eyes against these facts, or stop his ears against the cry of this army of sufferers, when they make their appeal for protection and relief? By every day's delay in the enactment of a Sanitary Reform bill, and the creation of a competent Sanitary Police to enforce it, many valuable lives are sacrificed, and the health and lives of hundreds endangered.

The medical profession, who perform a gratuitous labor in the case of those who thus sicken and die, which, rendered in money, would amount every year to at least $1,000,000, ask, on behalf of these poor and helpless people, that the Legislature will interpose and save them. Shall the demand be in vain?

We believe, Sir, that you have heretofore regarded this subject in its true light, and have used endeavors to secure a compliance with this humane petition by the honorable body of which you are a member. We have watched with deep solicitude the progress of the efforts made, and we have with joy seen them, as we thought, approaching a consummation in one or more of the bills which were being digested in Committees. But we have been doomed to disappointment. The principal bill alluded to has been reported, and the section referring to this subject appears stripped of its efficiency—its vitality for sanitary influence is destroyed. And we are told that certain reasons of a political, partisan character were too strongly opposed to it; that the claims of humanity must be made subservient to those of party; the permanent, vital, and most valuable of all the interests of a whole people that can be legislated upon, must give way before the temporary demands of party, which in a few months may be forgotten or replaced by some other.

The disappointment which would follow the adjournment of the Legislature without the enactment of the laws alluded to, would be too profound for expression. But we will not despair. We will not yet believe that in this era of light and knowledge, it will be impossible to move so intelligent and respectable a body of lawgivers to grant a suffering people so cheap a boon as this; a measure not only wise in itself, but economical in its practice and results. We will not cease to hope that your intelligence and ingenuity, or those of your colleagues, will yet find some way of escape from the objections raised against it, even though it has to be made prospective in its action, or those who, as office-holders, might suffer from its immediate operation, should have to be provided for in some other and more appropriate way.

The medical profession and the five thousand citizens who have memorialized the Legislature on this subject, have looked hopefully to you for an energetic presentation of the merits of these vast interests to your fellow-members and committee-men. May they not continue so to look, and finally hail their efforts with success? or must they wait another year for the adoption of a measure which is fast becoming established, in some form or other, in even less democratic countries, and without which no police arrangements can be perfect, and in comparison with which all other reforms sink into insignificance?

The general measures recommended by the Academy of Medicine, and the bills based upon those recommendations, are simple and plain; they would effect a direct saving to the City treasury of nearly $10,000; while, by the introduction into the Health Department of a truly scientific and energetic body of men, whose whole time would be devoted to sanitary matters, in the place of those who are unqualified for those duties, and whose time is given to their own private affairs while receiving pay for public service, the sanitary condition of the City would be watched over and protected in such a manner as it has never yet realized. We remain, very respectfully,

J. McNULTY, M. D.,
JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D.,
WM. N. BLAKEMAN, M. D.,
Committee of the New-York Academy of Medicine.

Things to be Considered in the Use of Gas.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the affairs of the Manhattan Gas Company, and also in your remarks in this morning's edition thereon, public attention has not been called to two or three important *facts proved before the* Committee by the President of the Company and others, which facts *alone* are sufficient to account for the complaints of all those gas consumers who had been supplied with sufficient gas prior to the increase of the pressure by the Company, on the 7th of October last.

First—Mr. CHARLES ROOME, the President of the Company, testified that, in consequence of the general complaints among the consumers at the remote distances form the works, of an insufficient supply, he increased the pressure at the Company's Works, from 2½ inches to 3 inches. This increase of half an inch pressure was then proved by another witness to have a tendency to increase the consumption of gas without increasing the light at all those points of the City where there had been a sufficient supply at the *previous pressure*, and that this waste would be imperceptible to the eye of the observer of the light, even though one-third more or even twice the requisite quantity of gas was passing through the burner, doubling the amount of the gas bills, with other serious disadvantages, without any corresponding advantages.

To meet this evidence, the previous witness, the President of the Company, returns to the Gas Works, stations eight men at eight different parts of the City, then comes back again to the Committee with their tabulated statement, showing that the additional pressure of one half an inch at the works *had not* the *least practical, or in fact any, effect* in producing a corresponding increase of pressure at *seven* out of *eight* localities at these various parts of the City, that in some one or two instances the pressure at the lower parts of the City was even lower, whilst the pressure at the works was half an inch higher, at the same hour or instant of time, whilst at one locality—Union-square—the pressure was increased in about a corresponding ratio with the increase at the works. The President's own account will suffice to show, therefore,

Second—That the very object he professes to have sought by increasing the pressure, namely, to drive or press the gas to the remote and lower parts of the City was not, and cannot be, attained by such increase of pressure, and

Third—That although this increase of half-an-inch pressure did not produce the effect required, it did produce a very serious practical effect just where it was not wanted, at least by the consumers, in all those localities where there had been already pressure enough, for it increased the pressure imperceptibly to them at the rate of thirty, fifty or even, in some cases, a hundred per cent. without the slightest corresponding benefit.

When will the gas consumers learn to understand this simple question? Scientific men are brought forward by the Company to prove that this question of pressure is practically of little importance to the consumer, such scientific men can have poor memories or but slight opportunities to understand the question in its practical bearings, when it is among the most easy of demonstrable things to prove, and it has been proved by the very men who were called on to give testimony in this case that the lower the pressure under which the gas is burned the cheaper is the light, and that by the common burners a pressure of about half an inch in preference to inch and half secures a better light at about one-half the cost.

It may not be the business of the Gas Companies to supply their consumers with information as to the best modes of economizing, or of [illegible] the gas they furnish, but [illegible] the object of the complaining gas consumers to know why their bills were so greatly increased, as they were from and after October. The answer was shown before the Committee, by the President's own facts and figures, combined with the [illegible] demonstrating the possibility of adjusting the pressure at any burner so as to secure its operation at any given required pressure at every part of the City, whether at the topmost story or the lowest basement.

In taking the [illegible] of the method adopted by the President of the Company, no attention was paid by him to the elastic quality of the gas and so erroneous conclusion is drawn. Gas, being an exceedingly elastic material, would not as water does, show an instantaneous effect, so that the increase of the pressure at a certain hour should have been allowed sufficient time to produce its corresponding influence even assuming the results to be such as the President professes to have sought to produce.

So long, however, as the great majority of the gas consumers in those places where there was sufficient gas were turning the gas on in their usual way, it would be impossible to make any practical difference in the pressure or in the light thereby at those parts where more light was needed.

Yours, very respectfully,
ANTI-GAS PRESSURE.

An Enforced Reconciliation of Enemies.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 12, 1857.

The undersigned are fully aware of the controversy which some years ago existed between you, and of the unfriendly feeling or alienation which it has left behind it.

Deeply regretting all this, we have anxiously consulted together for the means of restoring kinder and better relations between you.

In our judgment, nothing remains of your long-past controversy that ought to perpetuate enmity between you, or prevent a generous reconciliation. We, your common friends, and fellow-Senators, earnestly advise and desire such a reconciliation. We believe that your friends generally desire it, and that it is required of you by public as well as by private considerations.

We discard the idea that any imputation can ever be made on either of you for your assent to the amicable settlement which we intend to propose. Your known characters, gentlemen, elevate you far above the danger or the fear of any such imputation.

The subject of your controversy has long since been disposed of in the public mind, and neither of you can feel that his character or honor has thereby been affected. We may go further and say that the country expects, and will be gratified to know, that your controversy has been amicably settled.

Our proposition, then, is, that all past controversy shall be no more regarded by either of you—that when you meet you shall receive, speak to, and treat each other as is common among gentlemen.

We earnestly invite, and will confidently expect, the assent of each of you to this proposition. We have proposed this mode of reconciliation, as best suited, by its frankness and generous simplicity, to your high characters, and as preferable, in all respects, to any nice negotiations about *points* or *terms*.

We know that, in thus addressing you, we expose ourselves to the imputation of officious interference and intermeddling. We accept that responsibility in the hope of reconciling our friends. We have no doubt, however, that you will appreciate and do justice to our motives.

It can hardly be necessary, we hope, for us to say that we have acted in this matter of our own accord and motion, without prompting from any other quarter whatever.

Copies of this letter will be simultaneously delivered to each of you, and as a single line will suffice, we request and hope to receive your respective answers within one hour after the receipt of this.

We are, truly your friends, &c.

A. P. BUTLER,
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
THOS. J. RUSK,
J. M. MASON.

To Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS and Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: With entire confidence in your advice, I accept your proposition.

Very truly, your friend,
JEFFER. DAVIS.

Hon. A. P. BUTLER, J. J. CRITTENDEN, THOS. J. RUSK, J. M. MASON.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 12, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter dated this day was handed to me this morning by Gen. RUSK. I consent to the propositions submitted by you for the termination of the personal difficulty between Gen. DAVIS and myself.

Very respectfully, your ob'ent serv't,
R. TOOMBS.

Messrs. A. P. BUTLER, J. J. CRITTENDEN, THOS. J. RUSK, and J. M. MASON.

THE SUNDAY CAR QUESTION IN BROOKLYN.

Meeting in Favor of the Proposed Measure.

Speeches of Judge Morris and Rev. Mr. Hatch.

Resolutions and Petitions.

A meeting, which was very largely attended, was held on Monday evening, in the City Hall, Brooklyn, the object of which, as stated by the chairman, was to take such measures as would induce the Common Council to permit the Brooklyn Railroad Company to run their cars on Sunday.

Colonel EDWARD HINKEN was appointed Chairman, Messrs. ALEXANDER M. WHITE, ELLWOOD WALTER, and JAMES SHARKEY, were nominated Secretaries.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. ALFRED DICKERSON, NATHANIEL S. MERRITT, and DANIEL BACON, were appointed by the Chairman, pursuant to motion, to draft a series of resolutions.

In the interval before submitting their Report, Hon. S. D. MORRIS, County Judge, addressed the meeting in favor of the Mayor's recommendation addressed to the Common Council, in favor of removing the restriction against running cars on Sunday. It was not true, he said, that nobody was in favor of running cars upon the Sabbath but rowdies. [Applause.] He did not believe that a majority of the people of Brooklyn were opposed to the running of the cars on the Sabbath, nor did he believe that even a considerable portion of them were opposed to it. Of all the arguments he had read, he had not seen one that was capable of being sustained by any fair course of reasoning against this measure. The principal objection to it was that it was in violation of one of the principal commandments. But that was a matter of opinion. It was a matter of conscience with every man as to how he should keep the Sabbath day holy. If he should think fit to walk out on a Sabbath day and his conscience approved of it, that was keeping the Sabbath holy with him. If another man thought fit to stay at home, then he was keeping it holy to himself. He claimed the same right to consult his own conscience that he accorded to every other man. And if any man entrenched on that right, neither his position nor his cloth should protect him. Rev. Mr. PORTER was one of the most prominent opponents of this measure. [Hisses.] He (Mr. MORRIS) would not be induced to shrink from any course that he might see proper to take by the hissing of any man. [Applause and cries of "good."] He believed this was a community where men had a right to speak their opinions freely; if they kept within the bounds of moderation, they were not to be put down by any man or class of men. That gentleman had given some of his reasons for opposing the running of cars on the Sabbath. In giving these reasons he had uttered wholesale slanders against the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn, and not only that, but had cast imputations upon the characters and consciences of every man in favor of that measure, whether he were an Alderman or not. Was this reverend gentleman the only man in the community who was a man of integrity and honesty? He had said he "supposed the rail-cars might be regarded as the same as omnibuses, although they might be drawn by asses—and filled with asses too!" [Laughter.] Now he (Mr. MORRIS) would say unhesitatingly and unequivocally that such language, as coming from the pulpit, was a disgrace to it. [Applause.] He would say the man, who, claiming to be a minister of the Gospel, would utter such language from the pulpit, prostituted the office, and disgraced the position in which his congregation had placed him. [Applause.] And he apprehended that they would agree with him (Mr. M.) when he said that if the railroad cars should be permitted to run upon the Sabbath, and this reverend gentleman should see proper to ride in them, the number of asses would not be decreased. [Great laughter.] "Here," said the report—and the reverend gentleman said it was correct—"Here the preacher observed our reporter taking notes, and requested him to be careful and mention the legal authorities he had cited." Why, in former days they did not have the ministers of the gospel citing legal authorities! They supposed it was the duty of a minister of the gospel to cite the Bible, and not the statutes of the State of New-York—to preach the Bible and not preach the statutes—to preach Christian sermons and not legal sermons; and if the people over in the Eastern District desired to have sermons preached upon the revised statutes of New-York, he (Mr. M.) would undertake to preach them a much better sermon than Rev. Mr. PORTER. "He did not suppose, however, that the logic of a poor minister like himself would have much effect upon the Common Council, or rather those of that body who could feel the eloquence of the palm rather than the conscience or the understanding." There was another wholesale slander uttered by this Reverend gentleman. He (Mr. M.) presumed they had all seen that interesting document—(the report of the Reverend gentleman's discourse)—and he would not take up their time longer with it. But he had furnished them with another still more interesting, and rather [illegible] would call their attention for a few minutes.

[illegible] gentleman then read Mr. PORTER's letter [illegible] was absurd.]

The [illegible] opposed the running of the cars on the Sabbath, he continued, [illegible] basis that all who would avail themselves of the accommodation [illegible] because they generally belonged to the poorer classes. But, he asked, was there a single individual in the city of Brooklyn opposed to this measure, who carried out all the commandments about which they talked so much? Not one. If there was any man who practically observed the commandment by allowing his servants to go off and requiring them to do no work on a Sunday we would give him the credit of consistency. He apprehended there was no such man. They said it was not right to do work on the Sabbath; but it was right to make their servants do it—to keep them engaged from morning till night, and oblige them to drive them in their carriage to church. And yet the law said that what a man does by his agent he does by himself. Rev. Mr. PORTER was ignorant of that principle of law. [Laughter and applause.] It had been asserted that this running of cars on a Sunday would lead to a fearful increase of wickedness through violating the Sabbath, and it was gravely stated that nine-tenths of the criminals in the State Prison had been sent there because they violated the Sabbath. Some two or three years ago, when the Temperance agitation was at its height, the Legislature was flooded with statistics proving beyond question—according to the ideas of those who got them up—that nine-tenths of all the crimes that were committed in the world, was the result of intemperance; but now it was traced to an entirely different cause. These gentlemen had a peculiar facility of suiting the facts to their own ideas in any and every occasion. [illegible] The Minister of the Gospel worked on the Sabbath. It was right to work on the Sabbath if the work be properly done. God worked on the Sabbath. The sun shone on the Sabbath. The grass grew, and the water ran, and the flowers bloomed on the Sabbath as well as during the rest of the week. Those men who had raised this cry against running railcars on the Sabbath wanted to reverse the order of Nature. And, more than that: there was another great [illegible] in this opposition, and that was the principle of compulsive morality—a principle which had been eloquently exposed by Col. R. M. JOHNSON, in his report to the Legislature on the petitions against the Sunday mail system (the concluding passage of which the speaker read.) Mr. MORRIS then referred in very complimentary terms to Rev. Mr. HATCH, who had warmly supported the measure recommended by the Mayor to the Common Council for removing the restrictions in the City Railroad Charter against Sunday travel. Rev. Mr. PORTER, he proceeded, had said of him (HATCH): "They say the advocates of this Sunday travel have got a Minister on their side. Well, they may have *hatched* out from an addled egg some reverend expounder of their law." [Laughter.] Now, he would make no allusion to that remark, but would simply ask them to compare the two men, and say which was the true Christian and better Christian? [Loud cries of HATCH, mingled with hisses.] Not even the serpent beneath could hiss him down. Those gentlemen had the idea that the Sabbath was made for the rich man alone. But such was not the case.

The poet exclaimed:

"Hail Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's day;
The pale mechanic now has leave to breathe
The morning air, pure from the city's smoke,
While wandering slowly up the river's bank
He meditates on Him whose power he marks
In each green tree that proudly spreads the bough,
As in the tiny dew-bent flowers that bloom
Around the roots, and while he thus surveys
With elevated joy each rural charm,
He hopes (yet fears presumption in the hope)
That Heaven may be one Sabbath without end."

[Loud applause.]

Mr. DICKERSON, from the Committee on resolutions, presented their report. It recommended the adoption of a series of resolutions, which he read, and which declared that the Mayor had taken a correct and just view of the objects of legislation, and that the Common Council, by adopting his recommendation, would be entitled to, and would receive, the approbation of a majority of the citizens of Brooklyn; That they were opposed to invidious distinctions between the rich and the poor, and whilst they freely conceded to the rich the right to be in their comfortable carriages, they held that the poor, in attending the places of worship of their choice, or in visiting their friends, should be allowed to use the available accommodations afforded by the City Railroad cars; that whilst they fully accorded to every man who believed it wrong to ride in the cars on a Sunday, the right to refrain from doing so, yet they regarded every attempt to compel others who thought differently to act likewise, as an invasion of the rights of conscience, and an interference not to be tolerated; and, finally, that next to the introduction of pure water, the running of Sunday cars would do more to promote the prosperity of Brooklyn, than any other measure that could be adopted.

The adoption of the resolutions was moved and seconded amid applause.

Rev. Mr. HATCH was then called on. He rose and said it had given him great pleasure to join in the movement in favor of running cars on the Sabbath, though he knew in advance that he would incur some odium thereby, and he had not been disappointed. As long, however, as he was satisfied that the measure he advocated was a good one, he felt he could afford to incur such censure. He believed that the measure was supported by a large majority of the most intelligent men in the community—of men who had the interests of the City deeply at heart, and whose Christianity would stand the test of any comparison. The Rev. gentleman then took up the petition which had been circulated for signature in opposition to the proposed Sunday travel, and reviewed its statements seriatim. He denied that the running of the cars on a Sabbath was any violation of the law of God, because no such law could be made out plainly and distinctly from the Bible. The assertion that it was contrary to the law of the State, he met by saying that the law was a dead letter and had been for a long time, and that it was agreed on all hands that it could not be enforced. As to the argument based on the assumption that running Sunday cars would be injurious to public morals, because it violated the Sabbath, he maintained that it had no force whatever. Those who argued that it had, pointed him to France—Infidel France—as an example of the effects of a disregard for the Sabbath. Well, he did not know that it was so infidel as it was represented; he hoped to go there some time and see for himself. He remembered very well, however, that when, during the height of the temperance excitement, he opposed the Maine law and advocated the moderate use of wine, France—Infidel France—was [illegible] thrown in his face as an illustration of the effects of drinking wine. [Laughter and applause.] This style of argument reminded him of a story of an old French lady, who, happening to read in the newspapers one morning that three shoemakers, living in three different portions of the city of Paris, had committed suicide, threw up her eyes in horror, clasped her hands, and jumping at once at a conclusion, exclaimed, "Horrors! all the shoemakers in Paris have committed suicide!" [Laughter.] But she did not stop there. With equal facility she arrived at another conclusion still more striking, if possible. "Oh dear," said she, "it must be something in the leather." [Great laughter.]

After controverting the remaining arguments of the opposing petition, the speaker alluded to the [illegible] fact that by ministers of the Gospel he was turned out of the parish over which he had been settled, and not only out of that, but out of the clerical association with which he had been connected, for no other cause in the world than that he attended concerts and was in favor of dancing—not balls—but dancing as a social amusement and healthful exercise, and dramatic entertainments properly conducted. After that the men who had previously known him, and were always accustomed, when they met him, to take him by the hand as a brother and a friend, [illegible] any longer to recognize him, and could not see him if they happened to encounter him in the street. And so recently the Young Men's Christian Association, where he had, he supposed, been on terms of familiarity and friendly feeling with everybody, had been so outraged by his advocacy of running the City cars on the Sabbath, that when he entered their rooms he seemed to become invisible. They knew him no more than if they had never seen him, and he presumed they never would till he changed his opinions on this subject. [Loud applause.]

Mr. NICHOLLS, a clerical-looking gentleman, who was said to be a member of the Society of Friends, addressed the meeting at considerable length from his place at the corner end of the room. His remarks, which were mainly of a scriptural character, were received with favor and occasional applause.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

A resolution providing for their publication in all the daily papers, and for the presentation of a copy of them to the Committee on Railroads of the Common Council, was also adopted.

The following memorial was then adopted, and a Committee was appointed to procure signatures to it:

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

The undersigned, residents of this city, deeply interested in its advancement and progress, and in the facility of transport with different sections of our city, respectfully ask your honorable body to allow the Brooklyn City Railroad to run their cars upon the different routes on Sunday, believing that the same will not only promote the social but the moral welfare of our citizens, and your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

BROOKLYN, March 16, 1857.

Copies were largely distributed among the audience, and numerously signed.

The meeting was then, on motion, dissolved, and broke up with three cheers for Mayor POWELL and Rev. Mr. HATCH.

CRAWFORD, THE SCULPTOR.—We copy the following piece of intelligence respecting the health of Mr. CRAWFORD with pleasure. It will be read with satisfaction by his many friends in this country:

"We have seen a letter from Paris, giving very gratifying assurances of a melioration in the symptoms of Mr. CRAWFORD's illness. Another eminent physician (Dr. DESMARRES) had been consulted, and he is unwilling to decide that the disease is a malignant cancer. He thinks also that if it should prove to be malignant, it is so near the left corner of the eye, and so far from the brain, that it may develope itself outwardly, rendering a surgical operation comparatively easy. Mr. CRAWFORD's general health has also much improved. These tidings will be most welcome to the distinguished sculptor's large circle of friends and admirers."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—March 16.

Before Hon. Justice Nelson.

The case of Captain Sydney, of the Excelsior, [illegible] Nat. captain is charged with [illegible] and unusual punishment upon [illegible] Gipsy wife of Cheshing, alias [illegible] pretty Gipsy wife.

[illegible] from New-York for Havana; Captain [illegible] frequent attempts to take advantage of [illegible] that she would go into the pantry or into [illegible] to keep her in and force her to [illegible] she was afraid to speak of its bad [illegible] not to do it at another vessel; the [illegible] her back and told her he would have [illegible] heard his wife looking at another ship; [illegible] the Gipsy resented his [illegible] her, but she would not gratify his [illegible] that she was not a prostitute.

[illegible] against Wm. H. Wood was next [illegible] of small pecuniary interest upon both [illegible] Cheshing's wife was [illegible] called in the case. She [illegible] on the third day that the Excelsior was [illegible] New-York, Wood came into the pantry and tried to force her into his room. She would not go [illegible] On the night they left Havana she was in her [illegible] Wood came in, when he immediately [illegible] Wood was Havana he tried [illegible] and she interfered. The result [illegible] he attacked into her, and knocked her down, [illegible] for twice after she was down.

[illegible] was next called. He gave his evidence [illegible] Chinaman. The latter stated, upon [illegible] that it did not matter to him whether [illegible] in the Bible, after the Christian mode, [illegible] a broken piece of crockery, after the Chinese [illegible] believed in the God in Heaven.

[illegible] corroborated the statement of his wife, [illegible] breaking her down.

Capt. Sydney and Thomas S. Hayes, the second mate, [illegible] that they knew nothing of the cruelty alleged to have been inflicted, by the first mate, upon [illegible] his wife.

[illegible] reserved his decision upon this [illegible]

The complaint made jointly against the Captain and first mate and second mates was not taken up for [illegible]

Cheshing's wife was again sworn, and gave the [illegible] of alleged abuse and cruelty [illegible] husband and herself. One morning [illegible] two and three o'clock, while the [illegible] was lying in Havana, the first mate [illegible] swore, and called her husband [illegible] and ordered him to trim a lamp. After [illegible] had trimmed the lamp the mate caught [illegible] and knocked him down, jumped on him [illegible] him several times. The treatment so [illegible] that he was confined to his bed [illegible] Captain Sydney was present and saw the [illegible] gave the mate vitriol in a tumbler, and told him to give it to Cheshing. She asked what was [illegible] and the Captain said it was [illegible] "gin." After giving the vitriol to the mate, the Captain took hold of her and locked her in the cabin, and kept her there an hour and a half. He stayed with her about ten minutes. After she came out she discovered her husband lying in his bed, the pillows [illegible] with blood, and his eyes and ears [illegible] bleeding. She afterward learned that some pillows belonging to a vessel lying adjacent, [illegible] of her husband after his beating, as he lay upon the deck like a dead man.

[illegible] called to testify, his evidence [illegible] by his Chinaman friend Ahenan; [illegible] the story of his wife relative to being called up to trim the lamp; after his wife was taken [illegible] he said they poured vitriol down [illegible] he rolled his head onto side and some of it [illegible] on his face and burned it, and his eyes, too; he did not know what the stuff was at the time; it pained [illegible] mouth and burned him; he supposed it to be [illegible] poison.

[illegible] Hayes having been discharged upon the last complaint was called as a witness: He testified that as far as he knew there was no vitriol on board.

The Commissioner reserved his decision upon the said charge.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Hon. Justice Kimball.

REVENUE SUITS.

John Ely vs. Paul Spofford and Thos. Tileston.—This is an action to recover compensation by way of [illegible] on duties refunded to the defendants, upon importations of sugar and molasses.

The plaintiffs avers that defendants had paid and were paying large sums of money, exacted under color of the Tariff Act of 1846, by the Collector of Customs, for duties on sugar and molasses by weight and measure, and without allowance being made for leakage or drainage on the voyage of importation, or for weight or casks; that in October, 1848, defendants caused plaintiff to obtain a just decision by some competent tribunal of the United States of the right of defendants to have an allowance made for the loss of weight by leakage and drainage, and for tare and casks, and to have refunded to them all sums of duties which had been illegally exacted from them, or which they might be required to pay within two years thereafter, and induced and requested plaintiff to take the risk and bear all the expense of such proceedings to be adopted by him for the purpose of saving defendants harmless from all loss, and in consideration thereof agreed to allow plaintiff a commission of fifty per cent. of the sums refunded; that plaintiff caused proper forms of proceeding to be adopted for protecting against [illegible] and proceeded the questions of fact and law involved in such exactions to be prosecuted, [illegible] and argued in the proper courts of the United States, and saved defendants harmless from all loss, or by reason of plaintiff's services or expenses; that such exactions were rendered and duties refunded to defendants. Denies that the plaintiff is entitled to the commission, he is claimed. Avers failure of performance by plaintiff of his part of the agreement; that the would go into the pantry or into [illegible] to keep her in and force her to [illegible] she was afraid to speak of its bad [illegible] not to do it at another vessel; the [illegible] her back and told her he would have [illegible] heard his wife looking at another ship; [illegible] the Gipsy resented his [illegible] her, but she would not gratify his [illegible] that she was not a prostitute.

[illegible] against Wm. H. Wood was next [illegible] of small pecuniary interest upon both [illegible] Cheshing's wife was [illegible] called in the case. She [illegible] on the third day that the Excelsior was [illegible] New-York, Wood came into the pantry and tried to force her into his room. She would not go [illegible] On the night they left Havana she was in her [illegible] Wood came in, when he immediately [illegible] Wood was Havana he tried [illegible] and she interfered. The result [illegible] he attacked into her, and knocked her down, [illegible] for twice after she was down.

[illegible] was next called. He gave his evidence [illegible] a Chinaman. The latter stated, upon [illegible] that it did not matter to him whether [illegible] in the Bible, after the Christian mode, [illegible] a broken piece of crockery, after the Chinese [illegible] believed in the God in Heaven.

[illegible] corroborated the statement of his wife, [illegible] breaking her down.

Capt. Sydney and Thomas S. Hayes, the second mate, [illegible] that they knew nothing of the cruelty alleged to have been inflicted, by the first mate, upon [illegible] his wife.

[illegible] reserved his decision upon this [illegible]

The complaint made jointly against the Captain and first mate and second mates was not taken up for [illegible]

Cheshing's wife was again sworn, and gave the [illegible] of alleged abuse and cruelty [illegible] husband and herself. One morning [illegible] two and three o'clock, while the [illegible] was lying in Havana, the first mate [illegible] swore, and called her husband [illegible] and ordered him to trim a lamp. After [illegible] had trimmed the lamp the mate caught [illegible] and knocked him down, jumped on him [illegible] him several times. The treatment so [illegible] that he was confined to his bed [illegible] Captain Sydney was present and saw the [illegible] gave the mate vitriol in a tumbler, and told him to give it to Cheshing. She asked what was [illegible] and the Captain said it was [illegible] "gin." After giving the vitriol to the mate, the Captain took hold of her and locked her in the cabin, and kept her there an hour and a half. He stayed with her about ten minutes. After she came out she discovered her husband lying in his bed, the pillows [illegible] with blood, and his eyes and ears [illegible] bleeding. She afterward learned that some pillows belonging to a vessel lying adjacent, [illegible] of her husband after his beating, as he lay upon the deck like a dead man.

[illegible] called to testify, his evidence [illegible] by his Chinaman friend Ahenan; [illegible] the story of his wife relative to being called up to trim the lamp; after his wife was taken [illegible] he said they poured vitriol down [illegible] he rolled his head onto side and some of it [illegible] on his face and burned it, and his eyes, too; he did not know what the stuff was at the time; it pained [illegible] mouth and burned him; he supposed it to be [illegible] poison.

[illegible] Hayes having been discharged upon the last complaint was called as a witness: He testified that as far as he knew there was no vitriol on board.

The Commissioner reserved his decision upon the said charge.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Hon. Justice Kimball.

REVENUE SUITS.

John Ely vs. Paul Spofford and Thos. Tileston.—This is an action to recover compensation by way of [illegible] on duties refunded to the defendants, upon importations of sugar and molasses.

The plaintiff avers that defendants had paid and were paying large sums of money, exacted under color of the Tariff Act of 1846, by the Collector of Customs, for duties on sugar and molasses by weight and measure, and without allowance being made for leakage or drainage on the voyage of importation, or for weight or casks; that in October, 1848, defendants caused plaintiff to obtain a just decision by some competent tribunal of the United States of the right of defendants to have an allowance made for the loss of weight by leakage and drainage, and for tare and casks, and to have refunded to them all sums of duties which had been illegally exacted from them, or which they might be required to pay within two years thereafter, and induced and requested plaintiff to take the risk and bear all the expense of such proceedings to be adopted by him for the purpose of saving defendants harmless from all loss, and in consideration thereof agreed to allow plaintiff a commission of fifty per cent. of the sums refunded; that plaintiff caused proper forms of proceeding to be adopted for protecting against [illegible] and proceeded the questions of fact and law involved in such exactions to be prosecuted, [illegible] and argued in the proper courts of the United States, and saved defendants harmless from all loss, or by reason of plaintiff's services or expenses; that such exactions were rendered and duties refunded to defendants. Denies that the plaintiff is entitled to the commission, he is claimed. Avers failure of performance by plaintiff of his part of the agreement; that plaintiff, defendant had employed Earl Dorr and Henry Ogden to prosecute the business of proceeding in Illinois, to defendants of the duties illegally exacted from them under the tariff act, on their importations of sugar and molasses; that Dorr and Ogden were prosecuting said business, of which plaintiff had notice. Avers on information and belief that plaintiff intended, under said agreement to make proceedings to establish the principle that duties were properly chargeable only on the net weight of importations of sugar and molasses, and not on the invoice value; that if he commenced any suit it was for the purpose only, and that he failed in establishing said principle. Avers that the moneys refunded to defendants were so refunded in consequence of exactions not procured by plaintiff, or at his expense; that plaintiff claims of defendants for procuring such refunding, divers sums of money, of which plaintiff had notice. Denies second, alleged cause of action specifically as averred.

The issues thus joined were tried before Mr. Justice Morris and a Jury, Sept. 15, 1852. The Jury rendered, after about 15 minutes, a verdict for plaintiff for $5,158 28, and defendants' counsel took an order to stay proceedings for 30 days, to enable them to prepare a case, with a view to an appeal. Thereupon a new trial was ordered. The case was [illegible] on Monday, and will probably take up the whole week.

R. G. Dickerson and John McKeon for plaintiff, Wm. Allen Butler and F. B. Cutting for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—March 16.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt, Mitchell and Davies, justices.

Petersen vs. Auxiliary Transit Co.—Order appealed from [illegible] for nonsuit denied.

Ely vs. Barron.—Demurrer to complaint; judgment at Special Term reversed, with costs, defendant to have leave to amend complaint.

[illegible] for plaintiff affirmed, [illegible]

Riley vs. The Mayor of New-York.—Order of Special Term granting [illegible] to discontinue, costs to abide event.

Dutcher vs. Hyatt.—Order of Special Term granting [illegible] to discontinue, costs to abide event.

[illegible] Special Term, judgment by plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

[illegible] for plaintiff affirmed.

[illegible] brought up, and will come on for the Special Term. Judge Roosevelt will probably hear it next Thursday.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Price Adams vs. A. S. Livingston.—This action, which is just commenced, is brought to compel a reconveyance to the plaintiff by the defendant of one-half of lots No. 104 Broadway and No. 48 Cortlandt street. The property was put out of the plaintiff's hands in order to avoid some alleged claims made against it. After various transfers without consideration, it passed into the hands of the defendant, who refuses to give it up. The defendant of course denies fraud, but as he has not yet produced his evidence, the real facts are not known. The case will probably occupy some days.

The Adtles corpus case of Sarah M. Paulding, which was to have been tried before Hon. Justice Roosevelt yesterday, was postponed until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—March 17.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Margaret P. Mitchell vs. Elias Cauldy et al.—The costs of allowance to plaintiff, should be paid out of the whole fund; those to the defendants out of their restitution showed.

Wm. S. Wilson et al. vs. Wm. R. Mallory.—An issue of law and an issue of fact having been heard and discussed at at the same time, the trial fee should be one.

Joseph E. Bruning vs. Robt. J. Chesebrough.—Motion confirmed to be heard at General Term.

Geo. F. Comstock vs. John Spencer et al.—The motion to consolidate is denied with $7 costs.

In the matter of the petition of Norman S. Washburn, Receiver of the American Mail and Steam Company. On the 19th of December last, this Court made an order appointing the property of the above corporation, and appointed a receiver, and directed a delivery of the property of the company to such receiver. The receiver authorized Dodge to demand from Raymond, the Secretary of the Company, and who had charge of the property in Brooklyn, and its books, &c., to demand and receive the same. This he refused. An attachment must issue against him unless he forthwith deliver over all such property, &c., and pay the the costs and expenses of the reference, besides $10 costs of this motion.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Henry B. Cummings, receiver, vs. Wm. D. Walling et al.—Ordered that the judgment is no lien, and that plaintiff pay the defendants' costs.

James A. Patterson et al. vs. Wm. A. Davenport et al.—Default. Complaint dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Daly.

DECISIONS.

PLEADING—FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

John Myers vs. John A. Machado.—The action was against the defendant as the drawer of a protested bill of exchange, discounted by and belonging to the Royal Bank of Liverpool.

The complaint averred that the plaintiff was one of the public registered officers of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, which were a banking company duly constituted by and existing under the laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain, and as such officer was duly authorized and empowered to commence any and all proceedings at law and in equity on behalf of the said bank, and that the suit was brought for the benefit and on behalf of the said bank.

The complaint in other respects was in the usual form, and contained all proper averments to charge the defendant as drawer of the bill of exchange in question.

The defendant demurred and specified the following grounds of demurrer:

1. That the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

2. That the action was not prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest.

3. That the Royal Bank of Liverpool is not made a party to the action.

4. That the complaint does not state whether the Royal Bank of Liverpool is a corporation.

5. That the members of the Banking Company are not made parties to the action.

6. That the plaintiff is not authorized by the laws of this State to bring the action.

Held—That the facts averred in the complaint constituted a valid cause of action, and that the demurrer, on the first ground stated, must be overruled.

Held—That the averment that the plaintiff was duly authorized to bring the action on behalf of the bank was not an averment of facts, but of a conclusion of law, and was therefore bad, and that the complaint was defective, in not setting forth the existence and terms of the act of Parliament, if any, under which the bank was organized, and an authority given to the plaintiff as one of its registered officers, to sue on its behalf.

Held—That if it should appear that such an authority was given, the plaintiff could maintain the action in his own name on behalf of the bank, not only on grounds of international comity, but as trustee of an express trust, within a reasonable interpretation of the Code.

Held—That the demurrer could not be sustained upon any other of the specified grounds.

Judgment for defendant, dismissing the complaint, unless plaintiff, within forty days, serves an amended complaint, setting forth facts showing his authority to bring the action. No costs to either party.

E. Benedict for defendant; H. G. De Forrest for plaintiff.

PLEADING—DEFECT OF PARTIES.

David Beddi vs. John O. Baker and others.—Demurrer to the complaint. The complaint stated that the plaintiff was the absolute owner of one-half of the bark *Carrier Pigeon*, and of one-quarter by virtue of a mortgage from one Davis, and also assignee of a policy of Insurance on Davis' share, and that one Brooks and the defendant Baker each owned one-eighth of the vessel.

That a partial loss upon the bark has been compromised and settled with the insurers by the allowance of payment in satisfaction of the sum of $5,000 and the surrender of the premium notes. That the sum so paid by the insurers was received by the defendants as the agents of all the parties concerned, under an obligation to account to them in proportion to their respective interests after the payment of certain charges and expenses.

That the sum of $3,750 of the $5,000 so paid, belonged to the plaintiff, and that after the payment therefrom of all expenses and disbursements properly chargeable to the plaintiff's share, there remained in the hands of the defendants about the sum of $1,000, belonging to the plaintiff, which they had refused to pay to him upon request. Judgment was demanded for this sum with interest and costs.

The defendants demurred upon the following grounds:

First—That there was a defect of parties, all the owners of the bark being necessary parties, as plaintiffs or defendants, and Samuel A. Davis being also necessary party in respect of the alleged mortgage.

Second—That the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

It was insisted, on the part of the plaintiff, that the first ground of demurrer was badly assigned, in not stating whether the other owners and the mortgagor were necessary parties, as plaintiffs or defendants. The Court requires the allegation to be positive, and not in the alternative. Code, § 144, sub. 4.

Liberty was given to the defendants to amend by striking out the words "or defendants."

Held, That the demurrer for defect of parties, as amended, was well taken; that the action was not founded on an account stated nor upon any special promise by the defendants to pay the sum for which judgment was demanded; but was substantially an action for the recovery of such a balance as might be found due to the plaintiff, upon a proper accounting; that the taking of an account must necessarily precede the rendition of a judgment, and that to the proper taking of an account all the persons interested in the fund to be accounted for were necessary parties unless a settlement had been made with them, by which they were bound, which the complaint did not aver. The other owner, Brooks, and the mortgagee, Davis, were therefore necessary parties to the action. Demurrer, upon the first ground of defect of parties, allowed; upon the second, overruled.

Forty days allowed to plaintiff to amend complaint by joining Brooks and Davis as plaintiffs, and in case of their refusal as parties defendant.

No costs to either party, if complaint amended, otherwise judgment for defendants, dismissing complaint with costs.

J. Palmer, for plaintiff; R. Wynkoop, for defendants.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Seth W. Peckham vs. Morris Ketchum & al.—Judgment for plaintiffs on the demurrer with costs, and with liberty to the defendant to answer within twenty days.

John LaFarge vs. Benjamin S. Halsey.—Demurrer allowed with $10 costs and disbursements, and to permit defendant to amend the clause if so advised.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Daly.

Hiram Ostrander vs. John N. Paulison.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Anna Kachquet vs. Philip Schuchman.—Motion to set aside judgment denied, with $7 costs.

David Treadwell vs. The Mayor et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with liberty to the defendant to withdraw the same, on payment of costs, and to answer within twenty days.

James S. Ramsayer vs. Amos R. Thompson.—Order of injunction to Thomas Boss.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson and a Jury.

SUIT FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT—$500 DAMAGES.

Mulvey vs. Hill.—This was a suit brought by the plaintiff for damages sustained by his being imprisoned at the charge of the defendant, with malicious intent, as was alleged. The plaintiff was passing through Sussex-street with a load of hickory, which he offered for sale at a leather store in the vicinity. The defendant who was sitting in the store, or leaning the other in and out, called and inquired of leather dealer and immediately accused the plaintiff of having stolen them; subsequently sending for a constable from Washington-market, he arrested the plaintiff. The leather dealer never appeared to make a complaint before the Police Magistrate, and consequently the prisoner was discharged.

For the damages to his business and for injury occasioned by this arrest, the plaintiff now sued. The Jury awarded him a verdict of $250, which carries costs and an allowance of $25.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Beach.

But very little business, and none of importance, has come before the City Judge thus far, during the March term of this Court. Yesterday, again, but two small cases were tried. William Booker was convicted of an attempt to commit burglary, and was sentenced for two years and three months in the State Prison; and a boy, named James Carroll, was convicted of burglary in the third degree, and sent to the House of Refuge.

SURROGATE'S COURT—March 16.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

WILL OF ELIZABETH GELSTON—BEQUEST TO VARIOUS CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The will of Elizabeth Gelston has been affirmed for probate, in which are numerous bequests to different charitable institutions. The testatrix was a maiden lady residing in New-York, and daughter of the late John Gelston, a leading merchant in this City for many years. She died on the 16th of last February, although the will bears date of May, 1852. The estate she left is stated at about $65,000. Of this she leaves $35,000 to her relatives and particular friends named in the will, and $15,000 to different charitable societies. A residuary bequest is made to the American Bible Society, which is estimated to amount to $8,000. After enumerating the private bequests of $35,000, the will concludes as follows:

Thirty—After payment of the legacies above given, I give the following legacies, namely: to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, (incorporated in Massachusetts,) $5,000; to the Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (at Philadelphia,) for the promotion of Domestic Missions, $3,000; to the Board of Education of the same church, $3,000, to be paid to the last-mentioned Corporation, or to the proper officers, Board or Committees in this behalf; to the American Tract Society, (incorporated in New-York,) $1,000; to the Society for the relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, (incorporated in New-York,) $1,000; to the Society for the relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, (incorporated in New-York,) usually known as the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, $1,000; to the Orphan Asylum Society, $1,000; to the New-York Institution for the Blind, $1,000; to the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, $1,000; all of which payments are to be made one year after probate of this will.

Fourth—All the rest and residue of my estate I give to the American Bible Society, relying on them in case of any failure of any legacy from misdescription, misnaming, or incapacity of the legatee, that they will carry into effect my apparent intention.

Fifth—Should I leave any real estate, I give the same to my executors, to whom letters testamentary on this will shall be issued in trust, to sell the same for cash, or on credit, as they shall think fit, and to apply the proceeds, and the rents and profits until a sale, all of which I give to my executors, to be deemed as part of my personal estate, for the payment of the particular and residuary legacies of this will.

Sixth—I appoint my friends Jeremiah Wilbur and Erasmus Bunnell executors of this will, and I hereby declare these presents to be my last will and testament, and have subscribed the same, and declared that I have subscribed it as such in presence of the witnesses subscribing with me this 19th day of May, 1852. (Signed) ELIZABETH GELSTON.

Subscribed in our presence by Elizabeth Gelston as her last will and testament, who declared before us that she had subscribed it as such and requested us to attest the same.—1852, May 19.

DANIEL LORD,
No. 52 West Seventeenth-street, New-York.
DANIEL D. LORD,
No. 83 East Nineteenth-street, New-York.

The executors as named above have filed their petition for the probate of the will. The Surrogate ordered citations to be issued to the heirs at law and next of kin, returnable on the 28th of April next.

THE IRVING WILL CASE.

This case came up again to-day, when further testimony was taken. Henry Irving, the decedent, was the old man arrested a few months ago for enticing young girls into his house and taking improper liberties with them. He left an estate of $50,000. The will is contested on the ground of incapacity.

Abraham Clearman, the first witness called, stated that he was deputy keeper of the City Prison; he remembered when the decedent was brought to the Prison, in September last; he told him that the charge against him, of decoying young girls into his room and taking improper liberties with them, was a serious one; he (decedent) said it was only a trick to get money out of him; he frequently talked with him while in prison, but his conversation was very incoherent; he often found him muttering to himself in his cell; he insisted that he was brought to the Prison and locked up that some of his friends might get his property away from him; he thought Mr. Irving's mind much impaired, and that he was incapable of making a proper disposition of his property.

Samuel Gardner, a teacher, testified that he knew Mr. Irving since 1839; he (witness) hired a house of him; he noticed then that his memory was very defective, from business transactions with him, such as paying his rent, &c.; he was incapable of giving clear assurance to his ideas.

Eunice Woodruff, daughter-in-law of the decedent, confirmed the statements of previous witnesses as to the mental incapacity of Mr. Irving.

Adjourned till to-morrow to hear further testimony.

SURROGATE'S COURT—March 17.

Before A. W. Bradford.

DOCKETED JUDGMENTS—THE HISTORY OF THE LAW ON THIS POINT.

In the matter of the estate of William A. Hamed, deceased.—The Surrogate—Joseph W. Trust recovered a judgment against the intestate in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1851. After the death of Mr. Hamed, the administrator caused a search to be made for transcripts of judgments filed in the office of Clerk of this County, and proceeded to pay the judgments certified in the return of the Clerk, according to their date and order of priority. A transcript of the judgment recovered by trust was not docketed in the office of the County Clerk, and the administrator claims that, by reason of this neglect, the judgment-creditor has lost his priority over the other judgments. The statute gives preference to judgments recovered against the deceased in the third class of debts, in the following words: "judgments docketed and decrees enrolled against the deceased according to the priority thereof respectively." (3 R. S., p. 87, Secs. 28, 29). The docketing of judgments in Courts of Record was originally confined to their alphabetical arrangement in books kept by the Clerk, according to the names of the parties, together with a summary statement of the amount, and the date of the docket. (1 Rev. Stat., p. 370, Secs. 12, 13). Subsequently the system was adopted of requiring transcripts of the original docket to be filed with the Clerk of the County where the judgment was rendered, or any other county, in order to become a lien on lands within that county. (Code, Sec. 282. Stevenson vs. Weiser, 1; Bradf. R. 243. 2 R. S., p. 361, Sec. 12. Laws 1840, ch. 386, Secs. 26, 27, 28, 29).

But the preference given by the Revised Statutes to judgments and decrees in the order of their respective dates had no reference to the question whether or not they were liens on real estate. The rule was derived from the Common Law, and applied to all judgments on the ground of their superior rank over specialty and simple contract debts. The application of the statute to decrees enrolled as well as to judgments docketed shows that no regard was had to liens on lands in this class of debts; for decrees enrolled are not liens unless docketed, and the statute does not require them to be docketed in order to come in for a preference. (Ainslie vs. Radcliff, 7 Paige, 259; Saltus vs. Neville, 1 Bradf. R., 268; Brown vs. Public Administrator, 2 id., 102; Bonier vs. Weisser, ibid., 219.) The docketing of judgments which existed at the time this statute was passed, and to which it referred, was simply a docketing by the Clerk of the Court. Subsequent enactments which prescribed a docketing with the County Clerk in order to make the judgment a lien upon real estate, have not dispensed with the docket by the Clerk of the Court rendering the judgment, nor modified its legal effects and consequences, in relation to the distribution of the estates of deceased persons.

If it be said that this rule exposes the executor or administrator to the necessity of making searches in all the Courts before he can make distribution within the year after the decedent's death, without peril, it may be answered that such was undoubtedly the effect of the law at the time it was enacted, and before the modern plan of docketing judgments with the County Clerk was adopted. If the advantage derived from the new system, in having some central point of concentration of judgment liens, ought to be extended to the legal representatives of deceased persons, that may be accomplished by legislative action; but as the law now stands there certainly is danger in paying judgment or simple contract debts within the year, if the estate be insolvent. It must be remembered, however, that it is in the power of the executor or administrator to protect himself by an advertisement for claims, which when duly made will authorize distribution of the estate without personal risk, to respond for judgment claim, or any other demands which have not been presented under the advertisement and before distribution. I can discover, therefore, no reason for excluding a judgment docketed by the Clerk of the Court in which it was recovered, although not docketed with the County Clerk, from its due priority as secured and prescribed by the statute.

The Front-street Arson Case—Indictment of Michael Wogan, Jr.

It will be recollected, that Michael Wogan, Jr., was charged with wilfully firing, on the 22d of February, the warehouse of William E. Bearns, No. 272 Front-street, and at the conclusion of the Fire Marshal's investigation, Justice Wood required bonds of $5,000 for Wogan to appear to answer the accusation.

The grand jury, now in session, have found a bill of indictment against the young man, and Wogan, and probably his sureties, have been notified that unless they produce the body of their principal in the Court of Sessions to-morrow morning, the recognizance will be forfeited. It is stated that counsel was engaged in a trial at Brooklyn, and he could not say when he would be ready for trial.

Mr. Sedgwick, assistant District-Attorney, moved a [illegible] against the Court should for sum of $5,000.

The required money not being in Court, the defendant was committed to await trial.

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BUSINESS, WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE

[illegible] of the Revolutionary War, [illegible] in Pennsylvania.

Yesterday was St. Patrick's Day. Various Irish military and civic companies celebrated it by an morning parade, and in the evening it was honored by balls, supper and speeches. The weather was fine—not a drop of rain fell the whole day.

The bark *Adriatic*, of Belfast, Me., which ran down the *Lycoming* and sunk her, has been seized in a French port, and the captain (SHERMAN) arrested.

The Farmers' Club met on Tuesday and discussed the subject of planting forest trees and the diseases of vegetables produced by insect agency.

The trial of JOSEPH JACKSON indicted for rape upon the person of an immigrant girl named CATHARINE SULLIVAN, at Sheepshead Bay, in August last, was concluded in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, before Judge STRONG, last evening, when the Jury rendered a verdict of "*Guilty, as charged in the indictment.*" The case was submitted to the Jury at 5¼ o'clock, and rendered their verdict at a little past 8 o'clock last evening.

The District-Attorney, Mr. SCHOONMAKER, moved for sentence; when CHAPMAN, of prisoner's counsel, asked to have sentence postponed, so that he could carry the case up on exceptions, and not be compelled to resort to a writ of Errors. For this purpose the Court allowed until Saturday next.

JACKSON, who has up to this time been out on bail, was ordered to jail. The same order was made in the case of DIXSON, but he was not present, and notice was given that his bail would not be declared forfeited until this morning at 10 o'clock. When the jury rendered their verdict, the Court-room was crowded by citizens, and to prevent any attempt to rescue the prisoners from the officers on the way to the jail, the doors were closed until the officers had nearly reached the jail. The verdict has the public approval.

The Brooklyn Common Council's Railroad Committee sat last night to study out whether the Long Island Railroad, because of its use of steam within the City, is or is not a nuisance. The road made Atlantic-street, but now that it is fairly made it rebels against its maker and pronounces *it a bore. For the privilege of being a bore* and enjoying its tunnel, the Company paid roundly, and the Legislature has made the privilege perpetual. Still the Atlantic-street residents yearly agitate the matter in forlorn hopes of relief. Last night Judge RICKERSHAW occupied all the Committee's time urging the rights of the road. It is surmised that Wall-street has a finger in this pie. When certain parties have lots to sell on Atlantic-street they agitate for the repeal of the Company's privilege to use steam, and make such a result seem probable. When their lots are all sold and they have Railroad stock to dispose of they cry up steam and point to the compromise of 1855 which makes it perpetual.

A suit was commenced in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday to recover of Ex-Mayor HALL and JOHN S. FOTKS, Chief of Police, the value of 70 bushels of wheat and $200 as damages for the detention thereof. The defendants seized the wheat as stolen property on board a boat in the Atlantic Basin in December last. It has since been identified as belonging to the Western Transportation Company. The case is still on.

Judge BIRDSEYE, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, decided yesterday against the applicant for a mandamus to compel the Auditor to audit his bill for goods delivered, on the ground that the applicant was an Alderman of the city at the time the purchase was made.

Superintendent BULKLEY, of Brooklyn, presented last evening his annual report of the state of school matters in the consolidated city to the *Board of Education. It was not read, nor allowed* to fall into the hands of reporters. It will come to light in the course of a few months.

A resolution has been introduced into the Brooklyn Board of Education, and referred to the Law Committee, inquiring whether the Board has power to appropriate money for Normal School purposes. If the Committee should report a negative answer it would make a pretty row.

The "Old Ladies' Home" of Brooklyn had a splendid benefit last night at Mr. BEECHER'S Church,—when a house crowded full at $1 a ticket, was entertained by the New-York Philharmonic and the Brooklyn Euphonia Societies' finest renderings of classical sacred music, until a late hour.

The Affairs of Kansas.

Our Special Correspondent at Washington apprises us, on the authority of a member of the Cabinet, that Governor GEARY is to be sustained by the Administration. We trust that this purpose is deliberate and decided. It will strengthen Mr. BUCHANAN immensely with judicious men throughout the country. It will tend to disprove the rumors that the Pro-Slavery fanaticism which ruled and ruined President PIERCE is to retain its disastrous supremacy over his successor, and will inspire confidence in the public mind that reason and justice, instead of a partisan and sectional policy, are to govern the councils of the country in regard to Kansas.

We have repeatedly expressed our confidence in the ability, discretion and upright intentions of Gov. GEARY. The embarrassments which he encountered upon his advent to office were serious and alarming. The Territory was torn with intestine feuds and distracted by contending factions. Violence and wrong had secured the legal ascendancy and usurped the power of the Government. Crime had long enjoyed complete impunity, if committed in the interest of Slavery, and the Free State settlers, virtually proscribed and outlawed, had been driven into an attitude of resistance to the established authorities and to the oppression which "makes wise men mad" had been goaded to the commission of acts of violent retaliation. Gov. GEARY declared his purpose from the outset to administer justice with an equal and impartial hand,—and he has persevered zealously and steadily in that intention. He has preferred the peace and prosperity of the Territory to the ascendency of any faction and the triumph of any party. His course has brought him into direct collision with the violent Pro-Slavery officials whose injustice had caused the evils which he sought to remedy;—and it was understood that he had determined to abandon his post unless he could have the full, entire and unreserved confidence and support of the Administration at Washington.

Indeed we are informed by Telegraph from St. Louis that Gov. GEARY has actually resigned his office—because he was not sustained by the late President,—who violated his express engagements and left the Governor without the support he had a right to claim. But if our Washington Correspondent's information is correct and President BUCHANAN, with the approval of his Cabinet, has decided to give him full and entire support, we trust that he will resume office and return to the scene of his labors. We trust he will go with renewed strength in the confidence of the country as well as in the explicit pledge of efficient support from the Federal Government.

The chief danger to Kansas now springs from outside interference with its affairs. The great mass of the people of the Territory are satisfied with Gov. GEARY and his administration of its government. The more trusted leaders of the Free State party, with Gov. ROBINSON at their head, demand peace, quiet and an impartial administration of the law, as essential to their welfare. Yet they are constantly obliged to defend themselves not only against restless malcontents at home, but against men abroad, who insist upon regarding Kansas and the interests of its people as simply so much available material for partisan agitation and the accomplishment of ulterior political ends. The Washington correspondent *of the Evening Post denounces* Governor GEARY for what he styles "his *trimming policy*"—meaning thereby his refusal to take any *exclusively party position*, or to prostitute his powers to the purposes of either faction. And other journals, equally influential, are equally zealous in condemning Governor ROBINSON for ceasing to be a party politician and for seeking the substantial good of the Territory and its inhabitants, by the means which promise to be most successful. It seems to be required of the people of Kansas that they shall sacrifice themselves to the partizan purposes of other sections. We cannot help thinking the demand to be exceedingly unreasonable and unjust.

We trust the determination of the Administration to sustain Governor GEARY in the upright and straightforward course he has thus far pursued, is the harbinger of substantial peace for Kansas. If followed by corresponding action, and by the return of the Governor, it cannot fail to give quiet to the Territory and satisfaction to the country.

The Chivalry, Painted by a Chevalier.

When a large proportion of the Southern members of *Congress recorded their votes in* distinct condemnation of the ancient and aristocratic institutions of good-breeding, decency, and courtesy, and protested against the conduct of Mr. AIKEN of South Carolina, in duly honoring the honorable course of the Speaker of the House, as unbecoming a Southern gentleman and a slaveholding patriot, we thought the occasion worthy of being improved by the delineation of the "Southern gentleman as he is," and "as he is supposed to be."

It is possible that some of our readers may have resented this dissipation of one of their darling illusions; and we dare say that it would not be difficult to find here and there some obstinate and altogether charming fanatic of the fairer sex, who clings to her "Southern gentleman" with the same fond belief which refuses to desert the "Indian chiefs" of COOPER and CAMPBELL; the magnanimous "horseman in a cloak," whom Mr. G. P. R. JAMES *is forever hunting up the hills* of Cockaigne; and the opportune "uncle from the Indies," who always intervenes in the crises of dramatic penury, to rescue deserving lovers from despair. If such there be, indeed, among us, we beg leave to call their particular attention to an article from the South Carolina *Times*, which we have transferred to our columns to-day. In that article they will find a glowing picture of the "chivalry, as painted by *one of themselves;*" *and though we should not* dream of adding one touch of ours to a likeness so happy, drawn by hands so skillful, we cannot resist the temptation which, as admiring critics, we feel pressing upon us to point out to our readers a few of the most edifying traits of this very felicitous production.

They will observe that a "Southern gentleman" is one who thinks it very proper to misrepresent the views and to assail the character of a political opponent, but a "gross wrong" to exhibit *anything* like respect for the constituted authorities of the Union and the dignity of the national Legislature. That he is a person who regards the performance of a simple act of courtesy as an "*instance of unparalleled magnanimity*," and holds that to behave decently to any one who has been elected by the suffrages of his peers to a post which he himself desired to fill, is to exercise the "divine virtue of forgiveness," and transcend the motives "that actuate the majority of mankind." That in the position of a representative he must cease to be an individual, governed by his own individual instincts and his own good-breeding, to become the active or passive instrument of sectional spite and party malignity; and that in the position of an editor he must sacrifice all consideration for the public services and the private worth of any citizen, however distinguished, in his hot haste to anticipate or to express the vulgar voice of the populace for whom he writes.

We trust that the contemplation of those interesting peculiarities of the "chivalry as painted by one of themselves" may have a beneficial effect on the spiritual vision of those of our readers who are still haunted by the illusive spectres of the past. For if they will make their "minds the ministers" to their eyes, they will begin to understand what manner of men they really are who usurp the titles of "chivalric" and "conservative" in this country.

The abuse lavished upon Mr. AIKEN for his courtesy is but the natural pendant of the applause bestowed upon Mr. BROOKS for his brutality. It was to be expected that the State which indorsed barbarism in the Senate Chamber, should repudiate civilization in the Representatives' Hall. "Sweet water and bitter" do not flow from one fountain, and a debased nature betrays itself not less truly by its hates than by its loves—by its repugnance to what is good, not less distinctly than by its delight in what is evil.

We are sorry for Mr. AIKEN. If slaveholding be indeed, as WESLEY called it, the "sum of all villainies," it must be owned that the iniquities of the system are visited most severely on the few right-minded persons whom it holds to its fatal embrace. To be forbidden the practice of gentlemanly instincts, and denied the indulgence of magnanimous inclinations; to be condemned by public opinion to a life of barbarian insolence, assumption and absurdity, is a light thing, doubtless, to the actual "Southern gentleman," as depicted by the South Carolina *Times* and developed in the "average Southern chivalry" of Congress; but, to a man like Mr. AIKEN, the intolerable humiliations of such a position, must be so bitter that they should suffice to expiate the "sin of chivalry" in the eight of "chivalry."

City Officials and City Reform.

We understand that the heads of some of our City Departments are taking a very lively interest in the bills pending in the Legislature for the reform of our City Charter. They have been—and some of them still are—at Albany, boring members with the story of their griefs, and invoking all available influences for the protection of their personal interests in connection with the offices they fill. Mr. JOSEPH B. TAYLOR and Mr. ERLANG, we learn, have been especially zealous and importunate—and the notoriety of their open attempts to interfere with the action of the Legislature upon matters of very grave public interest, must be our apology for directing special attention to their efforts in this respect.

The Amended Charter, it will be remembered, proposes to abolish their departments and assign the duties which belong to them, but which they do *not* perform, to other bureaus, better fitted by organization and character, for their discharge. But the present incumbents are to be continued in office, and in receipt of their full salaries, until the expiration of their respective terms. So far as they are personally concerned, this provision ought to give them entire satisfaction. It is in fact more than they have any right to expect,—and more than it is strictly consistent with the public good to grant. But it does not satisfy the officials in question. They lose certain *patronage* of which they now have the disposal. Certain powers to give out contracts,—to expend the public money,—to make appointments to office, &c., are taken from them. They are relieved of all the care, and labor and annoyance of these embarrassing duties, and are still left in full enjoyment of the salaries of their respective offices. And yet they are discontented! They complain loudly of diminished duty; and are *clamorous with the Legislature for the continuance*, in full force, of their present functions.

This importunity on their part is somewhat suggestive. It can scarcely be attributed to zeal for the public welfare, for upon that point they have never evinced any special sensitiveness. They are looking out for their own interests. The change proposed, while it leaves them in receipt of their full salaries, cuts them off from sundry sources of illicit gain which are far more *profitable than their legitimate* receipts. It is their *patronage*,—their command of the public money,—their power to make contracts, *give out jobs* and benefit their *friends*, (to use a current and comprehensive phrase,) which pays the best;—and it is this which they fear to lose.

We hear it whispered that, in their anxiety *to rescue these prolific sources of wealth from* the sweeping scythe of Reform, these solicitous officials are as lavish of promises as of entreaties. They make the most liberal offers of "equality and fraternity;"—they promise to divide freely and liberally;—and cause it to be understood that the Republicans shall be admitted to a full share of the proceeds, if they will only leave them in undisturbed enjoyment of the plunder.

What progress they make in their suit we are not aware. *If its success bears any proportion* to its ardor, it must be prosperous. Republicans are probably very much like other *men and are not wholly inaccessible* to arguments and seductions addressed to the weak points of human nature. In this case they will do well to remember that they are responsible for the action of the Legislature, and that, for any policy which looks like sacrificing the public good to individual interest,—especially in so plain a matter as this, they will be held accountable. The very fact that the heads of these Departments make so strenuous a fight for their *patronage*, affords a conclusive demonstration that it should not be left in their hands a single hour. And such overtures as they are said to be making should have no other effect than to expedite the action which *they seek to prevent.*

Blockading Commerce.

The State of New-York has always assumed that whatever increases its *business* increases its *prosperity*. It has acted upon this principle for a quarter of a century, and its present condition affords the best comment upon its soundness. The commerce of the State is its life; and, whatever augments it, swells the tide of vigorous health which pours through its veins. Whatever builds up and increases its trade, gives new employment to its people, increases the value of its property, adds to the comfort of its citizens, and thus swells the aggregate of its wealth. It was a conviction of this tendency which led to the splendid system of internal improvements, which, beginning with the construction of the Erie Canal, and now embracing all the lateral Canals and all the great Railroads of the State, has made New-York the richest and most powerful of the American States. Her rulers have been sagacious enough to see that the system, to retain its vigor, must keep pace with the demands of the day. At first the Erie Canal had no competitors—but Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence began to assert their rivalry, and the Oswego Canal was built for the express purpose of converting a rival into a tributary. Produce on its way to the Gulf of St. Lawrence was arrested and brought through New-York to its commercial port. The rivalry is increasing:—the Welland Canal,—the Grand Trunk Railroad,—the steamers on the St. Lawrence, all strengthen the competition of that route to tide-water as against the Erie Canal; and we find men in power proposing—not new measures to meet it, according to the past policy of the State, but the embarrassment and destruction of those which already exist!

The proposition to increase the tolls upon the Oswego Canal is simply a proposal to give a bounty upon all goods that may seek tide-water through the St. Lawrence and Canadian ports. The pretext is a desire to drive trade back into the Erie Canal at Buffalo, and those who favor the scheme probably suppose that it will have this effect. But nothing can be more absurd. Commerce is not thus obedient to law. Trade cannot thus be legislated out of one channel and into another by arbitrary enactment. It seeks always the easiest and the cheapest route. If the principle of this scheme had been pursued from the beginning, we should have had no lateral canals,—no railroads,—nothing but the main trunk of the Erie Canal; and the aim of legislation would have been to force trade into that channel by blockading every other. The result would have been that commerce would have gone around New-York on lake and river, instead of through it.

The friends of the proposed project of discrimination are of two classes,—those who live upon the expenses, and suppose that whatever helps them, and those who think an increase in the Canal revenues should be the end and aim of legislation,—and that it may be accomplished in this way. Both classes are equally mistaken. The welfare of the State at large is the aggregate welfare of all its parts, and no one part can be injured without injuring all the rest. And an increase in the revenue of the Canals is desirable only as it follows an increase in their *business*, and in the consequent growth and prosperity of the State at large. The State should avail itself of every possible facility for increasing its means of competing with rival routes of transportation, instead of diminishing those it now enjoys, by *loading them with augmented burdens.* The competition of the Welland Canal must be met and overcome,—not by blockading the Oswego, nor by imposing tolls on railroads,—but by *completing the Enlargement of the Erie Canal.* And this, as it is the interest, should also be the duty of the whole State. Impose a small tax—sufficient to raise the means for the prosecution and completion of this great work;—make the money so raised, not a permanent burden upon the Treasury, but a temporary loan from the People to the Canal: provide for its repayment, whenever the Canal revenues will justify it, not to the State Treasury, but to the several County treasuries, in the proportion of their respective contributions;—and all fear of competition from the Welland Canal, or from railroads, whether our own or those of Pennsylvania or Canada, will be effectually and forever dispelled.

We trust there is wisdom enough in the Legislature to prevent the consummation of a scheme at once so unjust and so impolitic, as that of blockading commerce in the hope of *benefitting the Erie Canal.*

THE WASHINGTON POISONING.—The fatal result, in several cases, of the mysterious malady which affected nearly all the inmates of the National Hotel at Washington, which at first was treated as a good joke, has naturally given rise to the most serious and painful feelings. Among those who were alarmingly affected was the President elect, who, it is said, is still suffering from the disease contracted while he stopped at the hotel. From all the testimony *which has been published, it appears to* be quite certain that poison in some shape was infused into the food or drink of the inmates of the hotel; and that it was of a purely local character, seems to be established by the fact that none of the guests in the other hotels and boarding-houses were similarly affected. All attempts to discover the cause of the poison appear to have been ineffectual; and the mystery has naturally led to all manner of surmises. There have even been dark hints of a diabolical attempt at wholesale poisoning, for the purpose of removing certain political personages, whose offices were wanted by men who would be their constitutional successors. But we cannot for a moment countenance such a foul suspicion. The cause of the poison was *doubtless owing* to some local obstructions in the arrangements of the hotel, which the proprietors will, of course, endeavor to discover. If they should not succeed in doing so, they will be compelled to close their house, as no stranger would be likely to stop there while these rumors of poisoning there are in circulation.

Our Washington correspondent, it will be seen gives a satisfactory explanation of the matter. The hot-cake story, it seems, was without any foundation, and was the invention of a discharged servant. The sickness, however, is a serious fact, and our correspondent attributes it to the imperfect sewerage of Washington; one of the drains which runs near the hotel has been obstructed, so that the mephitic *vapors which it emits have most probably been* the cause of the disease. It will, of course, be immediately attended to, or the consequences, when the hot weather sets in, might be frightful.

A NEW MARKET.—Notwithstanding that our City Markets are now a dead weight, yielding scarcely any revenue, and a disgrace to the City by the wretched condition in which they are kept, an attempt is to be made to fasten another of these unsightly and unprofitable incumbrances upon us. The Comptroller has been directed to advertise for a site for a new Market on the west side of the City, somewhere between Fort Gansevoort and Fortieth-street. The space required is about 320,000 square feet, or about 120 City lots. From the present condition and past management of our Corporation Markets, there is certainly very little encouragement for the City Government to engage in the business of providing stalls at the public expense for the accommodation of butchers. In the city of New-Orleans the public markets produce a yearly revenue of $200,000; but our markets do not yield a sufficient income to keep them in repair. Our private markets are so well kept and are so numerous, that any addition to our Corporation Markets must be wholly unnecessary, and so consideration of a public nature can have led to the scheme for the new market on the west side of the City. The Comptroller has once recommended that all our public markets should be sold, and that the people should be left to provide themselves with places for the sale of meat and vegetables, as for all other commodities of daily use. It would be much wiser to act on this recommendation than to increase the number of these public incumbrances.

A SERIOUS FARCE.—Mr. Commissioner ERLANG, who was elected by the people to keep the streets clean, and the lamps lighted, will to-morrow perform the annual farce of opening the bids for street-cleaning during the next year. The bids will be opened, the contracts awarded, the money paid, and the streets will remain unswept, as before. The system of annual contracts is one of the worst that could possibly be devised, even if the contracts were honestly fulfilled; but, with such an official as ERLANG at the head of the Street-cleaning Department, the system becomes a surety against the purification of the streets, and all that we can count upon for a certainty is, that the money appropriated for street-cleaning will all be spent, and the streets will not be cleaned. If there were no law at all on the subject, and the residents of each street were left to clean it themselves, we should very soon see a different state of affairs. But we must endure Tweed and the contract system a while longer. It is a good thing to know that, when things are at the worst, they cannot get any worse under the Darkness.

STATE AFFAIRS.

[illegible] In the Legislature [illegible] Lieut.-Gov. Campbell of Pennsylvania [illegible] Secretary, Thursday, [illegible]

The report of J. H. HOBART WARD, Commissary-General, has been transmitted to the Legislature by Gov. King. The tables accompanying the report, properly make a detailed exhibit of the condition and locality of the State stock. In addition, Mr. WARD has done himself the pleasure to speak somewhat plainly as to the condition of certain matters connected with his office, with which he considers it necessary the public should become acquainted. I allude more particularly to the condition and quality of the arms which are distributed to the States by the United States, and for the expenditure of which so much is yearly drawn from the Treasury of the General Government. Gen. WARD states that "During the past year no arms have been distributed by the General Government." He gives, as a reason for not receiving the allotment, the fact that the arms heretofore received have been such as could not be deemed suitable to be placed in the hands of the militia, and such as would endanger the lives and limbs of the soldiers using them. While the arms of the United States troops are perfect in every respect, combining all the advantages which modern invention has developed, those issued to the militia are positively deficient in arrangement and construction, and improperly constructed. They can be bought by thousands on the spot, while the States are charged for by the General Government.

The experiment of allowing the State to purchase has proved a failure—and through the operation of forwarding these worthless alternatives upon the States at prices far above the cost of new arms, according to the modern improvements, may be profitable to the General Government, is hence shown a premium to swindling that if it was perpetrated by individuals instead of Government officials, it would probably be regarded as worthy of punishment under the statutes against imposition and fraud.

The encampment duty performed for the present year has been much less than that of last year. The diminution is traced to the failure of the State to afford proper encouragement and money for such purposes. The cause embarrassing the Government in this is properly traced to the jealousy felt and feared by the United States troops at the assumption of anything which may even have the remotest semblance of a "Standing Army." The remedy proposed—after an ingenious argument to show the fallacy of this jealousy, and the necessity which exists for the training and discipline, which only can be had on the tented field may impart—General WARD suggests that the Legislature shall make a liberal appropriation to defray the expenses of encampments, and offer pecuniary inducements to all regiments who shall perform a given amount of camp duty.

In camp equipage the State is also woefully deficient. It is recommended that an appropriation be made sufficient as we may from the sum lately received from the United States Government—about $[illegible] in payment for arms furnished by the State in the year of 1812, and which were lost or destroyed.

The tumble-down Arsenal [illegible] amount of conservative eminence, I am sorry to say, it richly deserves. It is represented, as in a ruinous and a [illegible] condition for the preservation of the State arms—and these representations are [illegible] true.

The house built as a residence for the Commissary-General, at a cost of $8,000, has become so dilapidated as to make it unsafe. The fire-wardens have condemned it as a residence, and in all probability the whole structure will tumble down before another month has elapsed.

In closing, Gen. WARD repeats the expression of his hope that the Legislature, in the action, may be governed by a consciousness of the importance of the militia service, and the necessity for a generous maintenance of the system now being endangered. Thus so, he cannot but believe "that the noble, [illegible] and beautiful system of citizen-soldiery, as contemplated by the framers of the Constitution of the Union, may yet realize the brilliant anticipations of its distinguished designers, and prove the most efficient guardians of the rights, privileges and lives of the nation."

The Senate has been all day most intensely engaged in the consideration of Canal claim bills.

And the House has been uninteresting, confined in the third reading of bills.

These two paragraphs make up the matter of to-day's legislation inside of the rotunda.

On the outside—among the lobby—there has been something more of excitement. Rumors would from to-morrow morning up the hobbies. After that, if legislators continue hobbies they do so at their own cost and peril. The Clerk's desk groans with the weight of "little bills"—the hundreds of [illegible] with them—while every Commissioner—poor fellow—looks haggard and worn out—as if he had outlivened nature in the effort to read and consider the large masses that have been thrust upon his notice during the one hundred and twenty-eight minutes.

All this really exercises the gentlemen of the lobby. They grow impatient of the delay in making reports, are vexed at the obtuseness of Committees that can not see, "the merits" of those bills passed, and indignant at the Clerk, who wilfully persists in taking them in order for a third reading.

Hon. Auburn Woods, of the City of New-York, had a "question of privilege" last evening—and of course to my regret, he had been impelled to rise upon some remarks which I had made upon the debate on the resolutions offered by Judge Foster. Hon. Auburn Woods informed the House, and through the House, the correspondent of the Times, that he "did his own thinking," and was not responsible to any scribbler to make an [illegible] Hon. John Van Buren. The correspondent from New-York certainly must have misunderstood the tenor as well as the language of my paragraph. Certainly I would be the last to assume responsibility for remarks which Hon. Auburn Woods might make in the floor of the Assembly were in any way to be imputed to Mr. VAN BUREN. We of the Empire State who have enjoyed an opportunity of studying the style of Mr. WOODS, certainly could not fail to detect the ring of the true metal. I myself never for a moment doubted that both the manner and matter for which Mr. WOODS treated the resolutions were peculiar to himself, and not to be imputed to or confounded with any ideas or suggestions which Mr. VAN BUREN may have entertained or imparted. But I did—seeing Mr. VAN BUREN on the floor of the Assembly, when an exciting political question was being discussed—and knowing that any I did for the immediate representative of any I did for the [illegible] entertain the hope that the Democracy would have hard sledding from his high station in country area, as humble as I might suppose in the remote [illegible] strange sentiments in my paragraph. I [illegible] totally unable to [illegible] I [illegible] to seek, while I thought it was a reputation of his [illegible] but it would take a [illegible] to make me believe that Mr. VAN BUREN would [illegible] a resolution of [illegible] the preserve of the Democracy of [illegible] while they so strongly [illegible]

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, Thursday, March 27.

Mr. STRANGE presented a [illegible] in New-York in [illegible]

The Committee reported [illegible] to regulate the sale of [illegible]

The section of Mr. [illegible] was adopted, [illegible] and trustees [illegible] to the city of Albany.

[illegible]

The bill [illegible] was taken up and debated [illegible]

ASSEMBLY.—ALBANY, Thursday, March 27.

The Annual Report of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was presented. The number during the year were 264, and the [illegible] the Institution during the past year [illegible] the largest in the world. [illegible]

[illegible] the year has been the removal of the new buildings of the Institution, which, and Mr. Harris as all that can be wished.

MEDIA PAGEM.

[illegible] on representation for the case of [illegible]

[illegible] the lowering of the wages of domestics.

[illegible] for the enlargement of the Reform School.

[illegible] the establishment of a Ferry from [illegible] to New-York.

[illegible] the Charter of Brooklyn.

[illegible] to the Drawbridge at Flatbush, &c.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BURLEIGH introduced a joint resolution in favor of the adoption of a decimal currency in all commercial transactions.

MILK PAGEM.

To authorize the city of Utica to convey to the state a lot for the erection of a Regimental Armory.

To provide payment to Messrs. Mottenor and Eaton for articles furnished the City of New-York.

To amend the act for the incorporation of the Benevolent Societies' Association.

Also, a number of private bills.

The House then considered the special order, it being the bill to appropriate money to the Rochester and St. Lawrence Universities.

The bill was passed to a third reading.

Mr. Varnum's Marriage Bill.

With regard to the marriage bill of Mr. VARNUM, which is somewhat commented upon in the New-York papers, it is proper to remark that Mr. VARNUM himself, at the session of 1851, made the attempt to pass a bill providing, previous thereto, and was unable to obtain any considerable support. He [illegible] prepared the bill now before the House, which is the result of that thing.

It provides, first, for uniting the existing provisions of the Revised Statutes compulsory where they are [illegible] with the per law extend, gives those [illegible] the ceremony power to administer oaths; [illegible] requires a record, and, *fourth*, a publication. It [illegible] the duty of the Town Clerks or City Inspector to prosecute whenever information of a violation of the law is brought to their notice, and gives them a magistrate. Clergymen who perform the ceremony are required to have attached to their return a certificate of some magistrate or commissioner that they are clergymen, somewhat in the same form as required of a Commissioner of Deeds in taking acknowledgments.

If the bill is enacted, it is proposed to insert the [illegible] originally reported by the Revisers, providing that the rule of the Common-law rule as to evidence of marriage from cohabitation and reputation. It is natural that clergymen should [illegible] to throw the responsibility of ascertaining the [illegible] young men public officer; but on the other hand, it is argued that clergymen, generally, are paid much better for such services than any public officer [illegible], and it seems no more than just that they should take some responsibility in the matter.

[illegible] amendment will also be proposed, requiring the [illegible] their names in the clergyman's register, and [illegible] the information required, before the marriage. Great objection exists in the minds of many members against the requirement that parties should go to a public officer beforehand. In the first place, there is many a slip twixt the cup and the lip, and young couples do not like anything like publicity beforehand. In the next place, the people have so long been accustomed to doing these things in an easy way, by "calling in the minister in the morning," that they do not relish a license restriction, which, although the present practice results in a [illegible] as it stands.

MARINE MATTERS.

An American Vessel Seized in France.

The Bark Adriatic, (Capt. SHERRILL,) which [illegible] the collision with the French Propeller *Lyonnais*, has been seized in the port of La Ciotat, by the authorities, and the Captain put under arrest for his agency in that transaction. She belongs to Boston, Ms., and was on the passage to Marseilles, Fr., with a load of lime, when, on the night of Nov. 5, 1856, when about 60 miles S. E. of Marseilles, the same in collision with the *Lyonnais*, the wind was N. W., the bark was close hauled on the starboard tack, and the steamer heading N. E. The mate's watch was on board the bark fifteen or twenty minutes before the collision, and from the testimony of the second officer of the steamer, the bark was also seen some time before she struck, so that the weather could not have been very thick. The Captain of the bark asserted in his statement that from the course the steamer was steering, he thought she would go ahead of the bark, and as it is a rule for steamers to avoid sailing vessels, the latter being permitted to keep their course, it seems he depended on the steamer to change his course, instead of doing so however, the steamer hailed the bark in French which was not understood, and a collision ensued, the bark striking the steamer just abaft the starboard wheel-house, carrying away his own bowsprit and rudder, and cutting the steamer down to the water line. Having swung clear, the Captain of the bark says he soon lost sight of the steamer's lights, and pursued she had kept on her course. Finding himself in a crippled condition, with his headstays gone, he was obliged to put his vessel before the wind to save his masts; and in two days after the disaster he reached Gloucester, Mass., where he set to work to repair damages.

Nothing was said about the collision publicly, until it appeared in a Belfast paper, about two weeks after it took place, and about the same time that the second mate's boat (from the steamer) was picked up, and the facts of the dreadful disaster spread before the public. It was for this silence on the part of Capt. SHERRILL, more than for any other neglect for which he was censured by the public. That any Captain would willfully jeopard the safety of his vessel and crew by purposely causing a collision at sea, no one will for a moment believe. The accident was undoubtedly one of that kind which no human foresight could prevent, and the most that can be done by the owners of the steamship is to institute an impartial inquiry into all the facts of the case.

Naval.

An accident occurred yesterday afternoon in the Navy Yard, at the docks of the Wabash, by which two men, PALMER and EVANS, were injured, and both were nearly losing their lives. The boat was about 50 feet in length, and was hoisted up even with the ship's rail, two men, as usual, being in the boat, when, just as the was endeavoring to, the two stern cleats broke and, all fell, and all of the men instantly struck the water, precipitating both men overboard; one of them had striking in the stern-sheets, head foremost, and the other striking on his breast across the gunwale. EVANS could not swim, and being stunned by the fall sank out of sight, whilst PALMER kept above water. Their comrades, to the number of three or four, immediately jumped overboard, and with great difficulty rescued both the men, who were taken on board and carried for. PALMER's head was badly contused, and he was also injured inwardly, bleeding considerably from the mouth after being placed below; EVANS was considered to be in much danger.

The boat ropes were found to be very defective. The Wabash is being put in condition for receiving her new cable, and will be completed in a short time after the settlement of some details by the Secretary of the Navy. As the time allowed for departing on that service is very short, great expedition will be required to have her in readiness.

The Mississippi will have her masts put in as soon as the Wabash has received her guns.

Capt. Bergmann had steam on the *Dispatch* at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and had hove up his anchor to leave upon the Gulf exploration, when another hole was blown through the boiler, obliging him to delay sailing until it could be repaired.

Personal.

ORVILLE W. FIELD, Esq.,—though still suffering from drinking the poisoned water at Washington,—sails for Europe in the *Persia* to-day, to assist in the arrangements for laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable. The U. S. steamships *Niagara* and *Mississippi* will leave within the next three weeks, to engage in the same work.

Reception of the new British Minister.

The following are the remarks of Lord NAPIER in full, on the occasion of the presentation of his credentials to the President:

Mr. PRESIDENT: In addressing your Excellency as the Envoy of her Britannic Majesty, I am instructed to convey to you the earnest desire entertained by the Queen to preserve and advance on all occasions the relations and happiness of England and America, which are so deeply rooted in their amicable interchange, and to express to you the hearty good wishes of her Majesty and her subjects for the prosperity of the United States.

[illegible] Excellency on your [illegible] and the more [illegible] of the Queen, my Sovereign, [illegible] of the United States, [illegible] Excellency [illegible] the Queen, my Sovereign, [illegible] Excellency [illegible] the Queen, my Sovereign, [illegible] Excellency [illegible] the Queen, my Sovereign

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE CREAM-colored house, situated No. 170 East 15th-st., near 3d-av. The house is four stories high, large rooms deep, 18 feet wide, and finished in the modern improvements. The owner of the property has been an occupant of this house for the past five years, and has added many improvements to the premises not usually found in a house of this class. The lot is of the width of the house, and in depth 100 feet; the rear contains shrubbery and a choice Isabella grape vine, which bears annually. The premises may be inspected any time by obtaining a permit at the *Select Lot Journal* Office, No. 139 Fulton-st., or a person will be in daily attendance at the house between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., till the 5th of March, to show the premises. Possession immediately. Price $10,500. Terms of payment easy. If the property is not sold within a *few* days, the house will be leased for a term of years.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND PLEASANT COTTAGE at Sprten Duyvil, (one hour's ride from Chambers-st.,) commands a fine view of the Hudson River and is in all respects desirably located. The house contains 9 rooms, 3 closets and pantries, furnace, range, gas pipes, bath-room with hot and cold water; water closet, marble mantels, cistern, &c. Also on the premises a stable with four stalls, bed room, carriage-room, tool room, harness room, &c. The grounds are well laid out with young fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, currants, strawberries, &c. The buildings are constructed in the most substantial manner, and were put up under the supervision of the present owner. Price with half an acre of land, $6,500. For particulars, inquire of J. A. DURKEE, No. 1 Rose-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ONE THREE-story basement and counter-cellar brick house 30x36 feet, inside blinds, stairway, marble mantels and grates, hard-finished throughout, ornamental cornice and centre pieces, hot and cold water baths, furnace, range, gas and handsome fixtures, all built in the best modern style, with selected materials by the present owner, (one year since,) situate west side of Clermont-av., about three hundred feet north from Fulton-av., and being one of the healthiest and pleasantest locations in the city for a gentleman doing business in New-York; will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a first-class cottage, with two parlors and dining-room on the first floor, a large kitchen and out-kitchen, with seven bedrooms, all arranged with every convenience for a genteel family; has a stable and carriage-house, with sleeping room for coachman, a good vegetable garden, fruit, &c., with 1½ acres of lawn. The location is in a good neighborhood, commanding a good view of the City and Bay of New-York. Possession given the 1st of April. For further particulars, inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 207 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Viz.: 3 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 95 feet, exclusive of 16 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush-ave. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 6 and 10 A. M. of the premises.

MADISON-AVENUE—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 26th-st.; each lot 25 by 100; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up, in addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 16 feet in width. This property is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary, and has been occupied as such since the houses were finished. It is also a good location for a Hotel Garni, and is sufficiently commodious for that purpose, or desirable for private residences.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Rondout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first cost; price. Transportation facilities by river and mail road. Also, 200 sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to 50 acres more or less land for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON GATES, corner of Franklin-av., Brooklyn, for sale. The property consists of a genteel gothic frame house, two story and basement, finished with modern style, with gas and fixtures. Range, hot and cold water baths, furnace, &c. The grounds comprise five lots, with a gothic stable. Fruit and ornamental trees, grape arbor, &c. A very desirable residence, as the neighborhood is unexceptionable. Will sell the house and two lots, if desired. Price to suit the times. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT.—A HOUSE containing 14 rooms, with pleasant grounds, comprising 4 acres of choice land, ornamented with shade trees, a great variety of shrubbery, 27 varieties of roses, &c. Stocked with fruit trees and 5 varieties of grapes in bearing. There is a good barn and carriage-house. Water at both dwelling-house and barn. The place is within 15 minutes' walk of the Pittsfield Post-Office. Will be sold at a reasonable price, or rented to a good tenant for from one to four years. Apply to
ROCKWELL & COLT.
PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 12, 1857.

BARGAINS IN RURAL RESIDENCES.—Two residences very desirably situated, one in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., fronting open grounds of Rutgers College, one on the heights opposite the city, beautifully situated, containing 3½ acres of good garden soil, and a farm of 150 acres on it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, and six minutes' walk from a depot. Photographic views and full descriptions, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM FRAGG, New-Brunswick.

GREAT BARGAIN.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story frame building, 1½ acres of land, barn and out-buildings all new; situate in a perfectly healthy location, 1½ miles from Jersey City Ferry, on the Bergen Point Plank Road. It is very convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City; easy of access; stages pass the door every half hour. The place will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. To view the premises, call on BRINKERHOFF & SON, No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, will laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, 45 WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—One of the most eligible building sites in the town of Orange, N. J., situated on Main-street, about five minutes' walk from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot, one hundred feet front, by four hundred and fifty feet in depth. On the place are very fine peach, apple, pear and cherry trees in full bearing. The situation is high, facing south, and commands an extensive view of the mountains and valley. If desired by the purchaser, more land can be obtained. For further particulars apply at No. 23 South William-st., New-York.

$500.—ONLY FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS wanted in cash for a new three-story brick house, with brown stone basement, and all the modern improvements, hot and cold water bath, copper boiler, range, marble mantels in three stories, gas through out the house, within one block of Fulton-av. cars, Brooklyn. Also, a two-story and basement frame house for sale cheap; terms easy. Inquire of R. H. TRESTED, silver-plater, No. 39 White-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The 4-story brick building heretofore known as the Empire Tobacco Works, situate near the corner of Hamilton-av. and Summit-st., South Brooklyn, and near the ferry. The building is large, (premises 100x100 feet,) has steam engine of 30-horse power with other machinery, and is admirably adapted for manufacturing or mechanical purposes. For terms, &c., apply to J. B. DAVENPORT, No. 265 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Forty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 6th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 550 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON THIRD-AVENUE FOR SALE.—A front of 100 feet by nearly 150 in depth, with buildings thereon erected, and a large surplus of ground in rear, with carriage-way to avenue. This is a prominent corner up town for a smart person to make money. Twelve years' lease of ground at low rent. For particulars, apply to G. F. NIVEN, No. 4 New-st., near Wall.

$6,000.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY brown-stone English basement house, complete with all modern improvements, in the centre of a block of 12 houses, of the same pattern, 23 feet back from the sidewalk, with vault under courtyard, situated on the north side of 34d-st., eighth house east of 8th-av. Price $6,000. Apply on the premises.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—OR WILL exchange for property in the eastern part of Brooklyn, a neat cottage, with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush, 4 miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every half hour. Inquire of A. S. DUNCOMB, on the premises, or at No. 14 Pine-st., New-York. Price $4,600.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE Now or exchange, 14 miles from the City. House large and convenient, grounds handsomely laid out with well-grown trees and shrubs, and place remarkably healthy. Apply to D. P. BARNHOT, Room No. 10 Nassau Bank.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—12TH-ST., E. Harlem, two-story and attic, lot 18x100, between 4th and 5th-avs. Street paved and Croton water. Price $1,900. Terms easy. Apply No. 7 Broad-st., basement.
JOHN RANDALL.

MONROE-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 18 Monroe-st., built by day work, and in good order. Inquire on the premises, or at Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st., of JOHN M. BACON.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be my agents, this is to certify that I have no such agent nor agent in America, for the sale of my Rocking or Chair Glass for optical purposes.
THEO. DAGUET.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. R. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States. No. 114 Wall-st. Notarial officers from foreign countries. Also, Land Warrants, Land Patents, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. R. JONES.

REMOVAL.—THE REGULIEU FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES have removed from No. 12 Pine-st. to No. 21 Wall-st., between Nassau and William-sts.
ROBT. H. ROME, Proprietor.
R. H. OLNEY, Secretary.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in Flushing, Queens-co., and near the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad. The house is of brick, convenient and spacious; the grounds unsurpassed in beauty of situation, and adorned with a profusion of ornamental trees and shrubbery, an abundant and choice of fruit trees in full bearing, fish-pond, supplied with natural springs, &c., &c. The facility is noted for beauty of scenery and salubrity of climate. Inquire of J. H. PRATT, No. 87 Maiden-lane, or of J. WILCOX, West Meriden, Conn.

TO LET, AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FIRST-class place, on the banks of the Sound, at the 19-mile stone. The house, lawn and garden will be let without the farm, if desired, or it will be let on shares.
Also, to lease on advantageous terms, three lots of ground, known as Nos. 306, 308 and 310 Water-st., near Roosevelt-st. Apply to DAVID HARRISON, or SAMUEL BROWN, Attorney-at-law, Citizen Bank Building, Bowery.
Also, for sale or to let, at Williamsburg, at a low figure, a genteel, three-story, brick house, near Peck Slip Ferry.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILDING No. 47 Crosby-st., 200 feet east of Broadway, near Spring-st.; lot 25 feet by 100. The building 50 feet by 100, four stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the ceilings are from 11 to 14 feet high; well finished for a kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet or other makers, or anything else. Inquire on the premises, or address, by note, O. E. CORLIES, No. 27 East 22d-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL Country Residence at Williams' Bridge, 45 minutes' ride from the City on the Harlem Railroad, and 10 minutes walk from the depot. The house (nearly new) contains 10 rooms in all, with good well water, and cellar in the basement; the grounds are unsurpassed in beauty of situation, and adorned with a profusion of ornamental trees and shrubbery, an abundant and choice of fruit trees in full bearing, fish-pond, supplied with natural springs, &c., &c. The facility is noted for beauty of scenery and salubrity of climate. Inquire of J. H. PRATT, No. 87 Maiden-lane, or of J. WILCOX, West Meriden, Conn.

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TO LET OR LEASE—THE HANDSOMELY-finished stone and basement dimensions 70x35; delightfully situated in 4th-av., near the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depôts, between 24th and 32th sts., on moderate terms. These premises are suitable for any respectable business requiring such space. Apply to GEORGE PLATT, Nos. 237 and 239 4th-av., or at No. 53 Broadway.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART AND STORE of house No. 317 Atlantic-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. The house is four story, brick, five years old, in good repair, comfortable for one large, or two small families, two kitchens in the rear. There are fixtures in the store for sale, cheap; fit for a tea dealer or grocer. Rent low. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 225 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (30x60), on west side of 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts., will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. R. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 1,002 Broadway, near Madison-square; the house is new and in good order, with Croton and gas fixtures. Also, a handsome basement store corner of Broadway and 26th-st. For further particulars, inquire at the Land Agency Office of SAMUEL W. THOMPSON, No. 1,000 Broadway, corner 26th-st.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM ON THE FIRST FLOOR No. 552 Broadway, (between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,) 124 feet long, 50 and 20 feet high, suitable for exhibitions or piano-forte or furniture business. Also, the basement underneath, (same dimensions,) 15 feet high. Possession in April. Apply to JOHN R. PETERS, Jr., on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A PRETTY COTTAGE—5 rooms; gas in the house—and garden. Let only on condition that the parlor furniture is sold; the amount, $175. Location good—two miles from the Fulton Ferry. Rent, $175. Apply at No. 55 Nassau-st., New-York, (second floor,) between 9 and 10.

TO LET—ON 23D-ST., TWO DESIRABLE COTTAGES, Nos. 56 and 60 East 23d-st. near 4th-av., well calculated for small, genteel families. Rent $275. Also one cottage on 4th-av., near 32d-st. Rent $200. Easy of access to the lower part of the City by cars or stages. Inquire at No. 9 East 23d-st., of
N. T. PIKE.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON River, 21 miles from the City, a factory, building 22x42 feet; also, if desired, the machinery, consisting of a steam-engine and connections, lathes, metal planer, press, &c. Apply to Mr. C. W. THOMAS, at Mr. Isaac L. Hunt's store, No. 315 Pearl-st.

TO LET ON THE BOWERY EXTENSION—The two brown-stone five-story stores, Nos. 330 and 332 Pearl-st., over 90 feet deep, with basement and lower entering under the walk, rolling iron shutters, illuminating lights, &c. Apply to
HENRY TROWBRIDGE, No. 88 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 20 acres of land, situated in Flushing. House contains all the modern improvements, and the land under a high state of cultivation. Location perfectly healthy. For further particulars, apply to
LYDDON & YENNI, No. 29 Burling-slip.

TO LET OR LEASE—APARTMENTS FOR families, No. 731 8th-av., each suite consisting of parlors, dining room, 3 bedrooms and kitchen, Croton water in kitchen, and gas in each room. Price per annum, $125, $150, $175. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT houses, located in 21st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.; the houses contain all the modern improvements. Rents $700 and $725. Apply to S. S. MILLER, No. 5 Barclay-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 61 King-st., with modern improvements, suitable for one or two small families. Inquire of Mr. HAWKEY, in rear of No. 99 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Catharine-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE THREE-story and high basement brick house No. 169 Forsyth-st., near Broome-st., containing all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEORGE H. WALKER, at No. 117 Chrystie-st., or at No. 189 Centre-st.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF MAY, A GENTEEL house, No. 109 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent $550 per annum. Apply to M. WILSON, corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey Building.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BROWN FRONT house No. 64 East 22d-st., 3 rooms deep, 18 rooms, with the improvements, in perfect order. Rent, $1,000. Apply at the house from 1 to 3. Will not be let for boarding-house.

TO LET—NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-st.—Fine large rooms on the first story, suitable for a tailor or fancy goods business, &c., from May 1. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, piano-fortes, No. 385 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 216 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR OF BUILDING No. 437 Broadway, corner Broome-st., size 22x100, having 10 windows on the floor, 2 water-closets, and hoist way; suitable for a light manufacturing business. Inquire of WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY—A loft of building No. 44 Crosby-st., 50x38 feet, well lighted, suitable for a light manufacturing business. Will be let low to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire of J. T. WILLIAMS, Jr., No. 288 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DESIRABLE three-story and basement brick house No. 196 Dean-st., above Bond. Rent $450. Inquire of R. C. OGDEN, No. 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

TO LET AT FORDHAM, OPPOSITE THE DEPOT—Two convenient cottages, with grounds attached. Rent $200 and $175. Apply to J. TAPPEN, 51 Chambers-st., or to WM. CODDINGTON, Fordham.

TO LET—TO A FIRST-CLASS TENANT, PART of the spacious house No. 66 Charles-st. Immediate possession given. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of THOS. CLARK, Esq., New-York Post-office.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 294 FRONT-STREET. It will be put in order or rebuilt to suit a good tenant. Apply at No. 196 Water-st., or at No. 11 East 30th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house, No. 58 Bleecker-st., 1 block east of Broadway. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, Great Western Building, No. 81 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 224 and the store, No. 219 Bleecker-st., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of V. L. BUXTON, No. 56 Warren-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—MANUFACTORY BUILDINGS, 185 feet front, 4th-av., corner of 47th-st., brick, 5 stories high, and securely built. Inquire of Mr. KING, in rear building, or G. J. FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 98 WARREN-STREET, suitable for any kind of business. Also, suite of rooms for offices. Inquire in the Irving Saving Institution from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 60 East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Stuyvesant-square. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 203 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Reade and Duane sts.; 25 feet deep, west side; possession April 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND basement brick houses Nos. 18 and 20 50th-st., near 8th-av. Rent $600. Inquire at No. 26 50th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 47 BOND-ST.; gas and water throughout the house. Inquire on the premises, of J. W. CRANE, M. D.

TO LET—STORE NO. 26 MAIDEN-LANE. Inquire of ROBT. BENNER, No. 72 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 224 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-York. Inquire of MARSH & CO., on the premises.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET—IS handsomely furnished and furniture but little used; will be sold to person who takes the house at a satisfactory deduction and at a bargain. Possession can be had early in April. Location very desirable. Address
MODERN HOUSE, Tribune office.

YONKERS.—TO LET, FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, on Warburton-av., Yonkers, a pleasantly situated two-story and basement cottage house, two rooms, front and rear piazza, fine River view, shade trees, garden; lot 60x[illegible] feet. Apply at No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

STORE TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE. [illegible]

GROCERY STORE TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE. [illegible]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE HOTEL NOW FINISHING on the northeast corner of 34th-st. and 2d-av. The building is most substantially built, well ventilated, lighted, &c., with all the modern conveniences. The house will accommodate one hundred lodgers, nearly 400 dining rooms; the basement also has a restaurant, billiard room, gin-mill room, reading and bar-room, and room for washing and ironing for the house, and the accommodation of boarders. For particulars, inquire of WILLIAM COMSTOCK, stall No. 14 Washington Market, or at No. 148 East 26th-st.

WHARF LOTS AND BULKHEAD TO LEASE.—The lots fronting the North River, on 22d-st., being the north half of the block between 12th and 14th sts., with or without the bulkhead in front, well adapted for large coal consumers, or other business requiring space or facility of wharfage. Also, the two vacant lots in the rear of the above, on the southerly side of 14th-st. Apply to C. P. WHITE, No. 21 Park-row, or No. 13 West 21st-st.; or to M. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe, the brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 34 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Also, the upper part of the building known as No. 351 Broadway.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 34 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES ON EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST., YORKVILLE, TO LET.—Two of the row of convenient 2-story houses, with verandas in front, on the north side of 86th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. The street is 100 feet wide, regulated, graded and lighted, and being on high ground with a commanding view, renders the position very desirable. Rents low. Apply to JAMES KING, No. 30 Ann-st.

GENTEEL HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET LOW.—The 2-story brick house No. 75 Dean-st., about 5 minutes' walk from the South ferry, with coach-yard, gas from main, water, &c., &c. Rent low to insure a tenant. A liberal lease will be given at $375. Apply to S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—HOUSE, barn and out-buildings, with about 2 acres of land, beautifully located about ¼ mile from Williams' Bridge, near the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 68 Chatham-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, (LOWER PART preferred,) in a good neighborhood, by a small family, consisting of a gentleman and wife, and daughter 6 years old, and servant. Location between 10th and 32d sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Address Box No. 2,950 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED IN WILLIAMSBURG—BY A small family, five or six rooms in a respectable neighborhood, below 7th and between Grand and South 7th sts. Best of reference given. Address A. B., Williamsburg Post-Office, stating location, rent, &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HOUSE AND lot situated on 2d-av., or any of the cross streets between the 2d and 6th avs., up to 29th st. Price from $7,500 to $9,000. Address J. SEAMAN, Chatham-square Post-Office, stating No. of house and price.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN JERSEY CITY.—Wanted to purchase, a House; must be within ten minutes' walk of the ferry. Address, stating price, location, &c., TAYLOR, *Times* Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, between Irvington and Dobbs' Ferry, a splendid Italian cottage having all the modern improvements and conveniences of a city house with carriage house and all other necessary out-buildings, with 6 acres of land, half of which is in natural grove of the finest old forest trees; beautiful lawn, fine garden, orchard, shrubbery vines, &c., fish ponds, &c., &c. The location (fronting on the river) is very healthy, and commands elegant views; the neighborhood is first-class; it is 5 minutes' walk to the depôt; price low and terms easy, or a good house in the City would be taken in exchange. SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 2 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat at New-Rochelle, one hour's ride from the City, by New-Haven Railroad, modern house, in complete order, with nine rooms beside basement and cellar; barn and out-houses, five acres of choice land, splendid lawn with evergreens, ornamental trees and shrubbery, great number of fine bearing fruit trees of various kinds, garden, fine grapery, and small fruits; location high and healthy, commanding an extensive view of the Sound and adjoining country, situated near Mr. Wright's Neptune House, &c., and known as the Mead Place, near Depôt and steamboat landing. May be had also, a part of the furniture and a fine family horse and carriage, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire at 32 Murray-st., New-York, up-stairs, or of H. F. PELTON, at New-Rochelle Depôt.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM AND MILL PROPERTY FOR CITY PROPERTY. The valuable mill property and timber lands in Scranton, Wayne County, Pa., 130 miles from New-York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad and Delaware River. There are on the premises a grist mill, two saw mills, smith shop, carriage makers' shop, store, five dwellings, barns, &c., &c. It is located in one of the most healthy locations in this country, and must be sold during the present month. Inquire of Major THOMPSON, Administrator, No. 27 Worcester-st.; or of JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the property.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURG ON THE HUDSON RIVER—A splendid mansion house and 10 acres of land $15,500. Also, 20 acres with dwelling, $8,500, or a house and 4 acres $12,500, and 12 acres adjoining at $250 per acre. Stone tenant house, barn, &c., and 10 acres $7,500; 35 acres including vineyard of 2,000 vines in full bearing, $425 per acre; two other lots of about 11 acres each on the bank of the river, $500 per acre. All of the above lots have splendid building sites, overlooking the river and surrounding country. Terms made easy. Full descriptions and plan of the grounds to be seen by applying at No. 106 Broadway.
J. RAYMOND JONES.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING-SITES FOR SALE CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Two miles north of Newburg, having a magnificent view of the Hudson River and surrounding country for many miles. Twenty acres, with house and outbuildings; thirty acres adjoining, with a vineyard of over 2,000 grape-vines. Two lots adjoining, of 11 acres each, between the splendid country seats of W. R. Delano and F. Hood, Esqs. Inquire of W. L. THAYER on the premises, or by mail of JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 100 ACRES, rich and fine land, with commodious buildings, in Saratoga County, for $2,500. Also, a beautiful and stylish house on Franklin-av., Morrisania, $7,000. Also, furniture of a splendid sing house in Wooster-st., near Houston. Furniture $700; rent $334. Also, a superior butcher's shop in Mercer-st., doing a fine business—price $350. Also, an old established thread and needle store, doing a superb business, in Norfolk-st.—price $850. Apply at No. 115 Chambers-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—NORTH RIVER PROPERTY.—A very desirable farm of 110 acres of land, one half mile north from the village of Rhinebeck, distant from the Hudson River Railroad station 2¼ miles. Upon the premises are a mansion house, farm house, barns, out-houses, &c. The orchard has great celebrity; the land is very productive, is mostly meadow, and is well watered. The scenery and healthfulness of this section are well known. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 34 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of from 10 to 25 acres of excellent land, situated on a plank-road and near a depôt of the Long Island Railroad, fifteen miles from the City. Fine house, surrounded by four acres of large shade trees of thirty years' growth, in a remarkably healthy and pleasant neighborhood; good water, out-buildings, &c. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEATS FOR sale or exchange for general merchandise in New-York. Secured at Finkbine and 17 acres on Mr. Glen Cove, improved, surrounded by noble trees and evergreens, fully laid out, near steamboat and railroad depot.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LANDS IN IOWA FOR SALE—400 ACRES of choice cultivated farm land, 1 mile from a city of 10,000 inhabitants, 140 acres and upwards, some of them improved, for sale low for cash. Address R. A., Tribune Office.

A FARM WANTED—NEAR THE CITY OF Jersey, about 100 acres, with good buildings, and a good water and fruit farm. Value not to exceed $10,000. Address J. WARD, Railroad Hotel, corner of 4th-st. and 2d-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.—The magnificent TRIALEON, or Harmonic Attachment, which imitates a full band, is without a rival for the most exquisite church or drawing-room.
A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABRIQUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS' prize medal pianos, received the first premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York, and at the First Prize Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the first already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 10 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE a rosewood piano, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., a make, said to equal Erard's; beautiful square frame of the best quality. Second-hand pianos at $50, $45, $125 to $300. Pianos and melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 489 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, Nos. 416 and 418 Broadway, corner of Canal. A large variety of the above beautiful instruments, containing their recent improvements in action and scale, for sale on the most favorable terms. Pianos to hire with privilege of purchasing.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BEACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A FINE PIANO.—GREAT BARGAIN.—A rosewood 7-octave piano, finished back, carved legs, which as are retailed at $400, will be sold to a cash customer for $275. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, 385 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at Hall manufactory, Nos. 333, 335 and 337 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate.
J. M. PELTON.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN and lady, with female servants, require a suite of well-furnished rooms in a private house, with board, for which a liberal price will be paid. Locality between 4th and 24th sts. Address Box No. 2,950 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and board, by applying at No. 279 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE HAD IN 26th st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 15 Stuyvesant-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A respectable private family, between Fulton and Wall-st ferries, No. 22 Willow-st. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMMER WANTED.—For a gentleman and lady, child and nurse; also accommodation for one horse and wagon; would require two good sized rooms; a farm house preferred, must be on high ground and location perfectly healthy, and not over a mile and a half from Yonkers. Address C., No. 447 Broome-st., in the store.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GIRL 14 years age, in a private family, within easy access of New-York by Railroad, and in the neighborhood of a school. Address, with real name and stating terms, which must be reasonable, F. W. HENRY, New-York Post-Office.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED.—ONE ROOM for a single gentleman, in a house situated between Bleecker and 10th sts., where there are not many boarders. Address, stating terms, S., *Times* office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last nineteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine gold, diamond, and all other kinds of jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices.
Ladies' gold, cameo, mosaic, carbuncle, pearl and painted sets, ear-rings, pins and bracelets, in boxes. Also, those not in sets:
Gold guard, chatelaine, (or belt,) fob and vest chains.
Plain and chased gold rings; hair, stone and locket rings.
Gold guard and fob keys and seals.
Gold thimbles.
Pure gold wedding rings.
Gold pens and pencils.
Gold crosses and neck chains.
Gold and stone sleeve buttons and studs.
Gold spectacles and eye-glasses.
Gold armlets, scarf pins, slides, &c.
Diamond ear-rings, pins, finger rings, crosses.
Silver spoons, forks, &c.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
Second floor, near Broadway.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
The above oils can be obtained from the regularly appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 80 Beaver-st.

BOILED OIL, 75 CENTS; ROOF OIL, 50 cents; Grafton paint, 1½ cent per pound; white lead and zinc paint, 7 cents. D. BIDWELL,
No. 204 Greenwich-st., corner Vesey-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON'S
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 272 Washington-st.,
between Chambers and Warren, New-York,
Offer at lowest market rates,
Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel

AUCTION SALES.

THOS. E. WEBSTER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, RICH CARPETS, PAINTINGS, ... PARLOR SUITES, SOLID SILVER, ... THIS DAY, (Wednesday) ... commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, ... with elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, ... and silver ware of every description, ... Brussels carpets, rich glass, ruby and amber ... Dining-room furniture, ... China dinner and tea sets, ... French clocks, marble-top dressing bureaus, ... wardrobes, mirrors, ... Also, the entire ... furniture of every description, not enumerated in this advertisement. Purchasers are assured that everything in the house will be sold without reserve, ... Catalogues can be had on the premises of all purchasers. Goods to be removed at the expense of the purchaser for which purpose room will be in the ... adjoining.

T. G. HOUSEPER, Auctioneer.

AUTHENTIC SALE OF THE LEASE, FURNITURE, &c., OF THE LA PIERRE HOUSE.—No. 697 Broadway, corner of Amity-st. WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, March 18 and 19, at 10½ o'clock, ... will sell as above, by order of ... the lessee, the lease of the above ... furniture, made by Herter—a ... French and Gothic ... Also, the ... French and Gothic marble-top dressing bureaus, ... wardrobes, toilet sets, washstands, cottage bedsteads, ... Also, the ... China, glass, ... Dining-room furniture, ... China dinner and tea sets, ... French clocks,

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Poisoned at Washington.

[illegible] were more sufferers from the mysterious [illegible] at the National Hotel in Washington than [illegible] generally supposed; and some of our noted citizens [illegible] among them, Messrs. CYRUS W. FIELD, PETER COOPER, HORACE H. DAY and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, [illegible] from that cause, and although each is [illegible] rather has yet entirely recovered. Whether the [illegible] of the poisoning was in the water—overcharged [illegible] from poisonous rats—or was—as some [illegible] the use of copper kettles for culinary purposes [illegible] is still a query. Some say that it is neither, [illegible] an epidemic, "cholerid," is raging about [illegible]. However this may be, it is a fact that [illegible] of those who left New-York for Washington [illegible] Washington-time returned very sick, and still [illegible].

Seventeenth Ward Schools.

[illegible] was offered, at a late meeting of [illegible] of Education, by Commissioner BERRY, [illegible] an appropriation of $14,000 for altering and [illegible] school buildings (Nos. 21 and 22) in the [illegible] Ward. Fifteen thousand dollars were expended [illegible] year in improving and refurnishing old [illegible] on Mott-street, which building will accommodate [illegible] attending school in this Ward, and [illegible] room to spare. If the Fourteenth [illegible] purchased a new site in a central location, [illegible] a substantial school-building for the accommodation of all the children in the Ward, and so [illegible] the Board of Education from the support of [illegible]. It would have been better and [illegible]. There are not pupils enough in [illegible] to fill, which stands within a block of [illegible] is an expensive and unprofitable [illegible].

To Hotel-Keepers.

[illegible], especially those who are [illegible] to be careful to get houses that [illegible] sanitary consideration, where it is possible. [illegible] question that living in basements is one [illegible] causes of disease in the cities. The [illegible], the leaking pipes, the foetid air [illegible], the swarming vermin, and frightful [illegible]. The spots where we live, eat, keep [illegible] especially sleep, should be dry, airy, [illegible] enjoy the wholesome influences of sun[illegible] seldom can. In the City, however, [illegible] so easy to get a house that is all above [illegible] the suburbs there is no excuse for living [illegible].

The Butter Case in Court.

[illegible] that Mr. BOKEE has, after all, failed to [illegible] a compromise with his ambitious son-in-law [illegible], and now brings a suit in the Supreme [illegible] the validity of the marriage. The plea [illegible] is to afford the basis of this legal proceeding is [illegible] to be the insanity of his daughter. Meanwhile [illegible] has invited his client DEAN to consult [illegible] the usage in such cases, and fork over a fee [illegible]. Up to last evening JOHN had not been [illegible] a day or two in his counsel's office. Whether [illegible] startled at the bare mention of a fee, or [illegible] by its magnitude, is known only to those [illegible].

Election of Assistant Engineer.

[illegible] canvassing of the vote for Assistant Engineer [illegible] the Fire Department, in place of HARRY [illegible], was performed last night. The result was [illegible] known at a late hour, but there appeared [illegible] that Hose Assist. of the election of DANIEL [illegible] of No. 13 Engine, by a small majority.

[illegible] the Clerk's Office of the Southern District [illegible] New-York, yesterday the copyright of a book [illegible] The Life of Stephen H. Branch, (written by [illegible]) dedicated "to those who love in virtue's [illegible] was duly entered.

The Child Custody Case.

The case of *Schaefer* vs. *Smith*, for the custody [illegible] Fowelina, already noticed, came up again [illegible] The Court, in permitting Mrs. Smith's young child, stipulated that the father should [illegible] between the hours of 5 and 4, Mondays. Yesterday, he called at the house, accompanied [illegible] friend, a City officer. When the father and [illegible] demanded admittance, the mother refused it, [illegible] abusive language to one, and slammed the door [illegible]. This forenoon, Mr. Schaefer appeared [illegible] Judge Davies, and sued out a second writ of [illegible], making the above representations. [illegible] granted the writ, returnable at 3 o'clock [illegible].

[illegible] the case came up before the Court on the writ, the counsel for Mrs. Smith represented her present husband, Mr. William B. Smith, to be a person of the highest respectability—First Teller of the Long Island Bank, &c. Mr. Smith is the man who [illegible] lately been discharged from the employ of the [illegible], Howard, Roche, for embezzling its funds.

COURT CALENDAR.—THIS DAY, March 18.

[illegible] DIVISION COURT—Nos. 44, 55, 78 to 80.

SUPREME COURT—*Part 1.*—Nos. 606, 601, 520, 984½, [illegible] 102, 547, 825, 838, 827, 795, 220, 565, 253. *Part 2.*—1009, 1211, 1282, 971, 1062, 1067, 1125, 1291, 1293 to [illegible], 1299, 1300, 1301, 1301½.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 17, 141, 257, [illegible] 67, 120, 167, 217, 241, 243, 29 28, 34, 91, 107, [illegible] 139, 140, 142, 144, 199, 226, 225, 254, 261, 277.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 896, 697, 893, 914, 607, 812, [illegible] 880, 882, 898, 1000, 1006, 1014, 1017, 836, [illegible] 1031, 1034, 1038, 1037, 1038, 1039, 926, 633, [illegible] 93, 212, 71, 185, 461, 887, 789, 476, 462, [illegible] 1021, 1024, 1025, 1028, 835, 895, 918, 191, 217, [illegible], 669.

[Advertisement.]

From the New-York Dispatch.

HALLOTYPES.—The specimens we have seen of [illegible] delightful art exceed in beauty of portraiture those of any of the other popular styles. The [illegible] of this process is a singular blending of sharp [illegible] brilliant coloring and the most exquisite [illegible] of tone imaginable, excelling the touch and [illegible] of the rarest miniatures wrought by the master [illegible] on the finest ivory. At GURNEY'S Gallery, No. [illegible] Broadway, an extensive collection of these beautiful [illegible] of art can at all times be seen free of cost. The rooms are fitted up for the reception of visitors, the utmost civility being shown to all. These [illegible] portraits, in fact must be seen at leisure to be [illegible], and no one possessing any taste [illegible] of the beautiful will ever go away from the [illegible] without determining to possess the [illegible] dear friend taken by this pleasing process. [illegible] visiting the gallery and speak of the [illegible] of this new and popular method of [illegible] the other styles of portraiture now in vogue.

[Advertisement.]

A retired Physician, whose cards of life have [illegible] run out, discovered, while living in the East [illegible] cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, [illegible] colds and general debility. The remedy [illegible] by him when his only child—a daughter [illegible] was to die. Wishing to do as much good [illegible] possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-[illegible] as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully [illegible]. He requires each applicant to inclose him one dollar—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. [illegible] JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. [illegible] WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a much complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private families, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

G. E. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BEFORE REMOVING TO OUR NEW STORE this last of the present week, we are desirous to close our present balance of our PRESENT STOCK. We have added some additional goods to make our sets and assortment more complete, and these desirous to buy articles of CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES, PARIAN, and OTHER FANCY GOODS, CHEAP, will not be disappointed in getting bargains.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Nos. 488 and 490 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—Store fixtures, &c., for sale.

[Advertisement.]

HOSTETTER'S PILLS.—A certain remedy for Liver and Stomach Complaints. The daughter of Mrs. FARLOW, of Henry-street, New-York, was for three years in a deplorable state of ill health, suffering from her stomach and liver. Seven weeks ago she commenced the use of Dr. Holloway's Pills, and is perfectly cured. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—This is the standard perfume of all Spanish America. It [illegible] the Farina Cologne and all the Paris [illegible] in that market. The fragrance is that of the [illegible] flowers, from which it is extracted, and will last for weeks on the handkerchief. For the genuine article in the world, see wrapper, signed [illegible] & Co., which sell by druggists, No. 69 Water-[illegible], New-York, and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

COASTS PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—The undersigned desirous to call [illegible] attention of his improved Gas Apparatus [illegible] Gas Works, Gas Machines, Gas Burners, &c., &c., [illegible] to give satisfaction. For [illegible] Gas Works, Gas Machines, Gas Burners, &c., &c., [illegible] Gas Works No. 310 Bowery, [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—These lozenges will be found efficacious in allaying Bronchial Irritation, Coughs and Hoarseness, and have proved themselves the most efficacious of any of the numerous articles offered to the public. They are used and recommended by Clergymen, Public Speakers, Singers and other persons who are troubled with affections of the throat.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS, Buff and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c., Wholesale and Retail.

By WOODRUFF & WESTON,
No. 536 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Strangers and citizens will find the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given when desired. Rooms always open and free to visitors. No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

A unique application of the art, surpassing in effect, of unusual size, and presenting the combined advantages of painting, and finish with the truth of the Camera.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

Was introduced and is made only at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

Is pronounced by the most distinguished connoisseurs—BRYANT, DANA, WILLIS, TUCKERMAN and LOWELL—to surpass any previous result of the Camera.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

In every artistic respect, is worthy a place in the rarest collection. Its production is immediate. One sitting only is required.

[Advertisement.]

Owing to extended improvements, Mr. BRADY is enabled to supply the IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH at a price which places it within general reach. Every description of portrait will hereafter be supplied at a large reduction from former prices.

No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETING FOR SPRING SALES.—All the new patterns of royal velvet, tapestry Brussels, three-ply and ingrain; oil-cloths 8 yards wide; new styles tapestry ingrain. Also, 500 pieces ingrain, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per yard. J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 189, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 6 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Lucy Stone in Brooklyn.

MRS. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL delivered an address on Monday night, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on "Woman's Rights,"—that favorite topic of the strong-minded ladies, and with the lecturer herself a theme apparently inexhaustible. The large room was crowded, the audience being principally composed of the fairer and gentler sex. Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON introduced LUCY, stating that she was a worthy compeer of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE and MRS. PATTEN.

MRS. BLACKWELL—we beg her pardon, we believe she still insists on being called LUCY STONE—is always a pleasing speaker, and on this occasion she was even better than usual. But she said nothing that she had not said previously a hundred times at least, save when she referred to MRS. PATTEN, the heroic woman who took her husband's ship to San Francisco, when he was too sick to perform his duty, and who managed to nurse him, too, at the same time. And because MRS. PATTEN had performed that memorable act, LUCY STONE argued that there was no reason why all women, who had a taste for sea life, might not become officers of ships. For the rest, she said, that when she was told she wished to take women out of their sphere, she had to ask if men were ever out of *their* sphere? The highest, noblest thing that woman can achieve, that she ought to achieve, for what did God mean by giving her powers, if he did not mean her to use them? Let woman do what she could do, and let not man allow her merely to step in, as MRS. PATTEN did, in an emergency, and refuse her assistance at other times. She was made for something better than the sewing on of buttons, washing of dishes, and seeing that the room was tidy. These things were good for those who liked to do them, but not for those who didn't. To whom God has given the power to do great things, he has given the right.

And so MRS. LUCY STONE talked, keeping her audience very attentive, to all appearance perfectly satisfied, and some of them, perhaps, convinced. The discourse was undoubtedly a success.

Died in the Woods.

On Wednesday last, Mr. JAMES KAYTON and his son, a child of six years, went into the woods together to work. After laboring a few hours, it is supposed that they set out for home, and losing their way, wandered wildly about, and finally, worn out with fatigue and despair, they lay down to rest, and perished. Their absence from home created much alarm, and a search was organized by the neighbors, which resulted in the discovery of the bodies of Mr. KAYTON and his child, lying hareheaded, side by side, in death. The deceased lived near Babylon.

Novel Sight.

Men were seen at work in the Seventh Ward Monday cleaning the streets. Such a spectacle has not been seen before in that quarter since September. Nothing but the extraordinary cleanliness of the residents keeps Brooklyn's reputation up. The dirt carts go about once a week only, and the street-cleaners average twice a year.

MARRIED.

MEGRATH—SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, March 14, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, GEORGE MEGRATH and SARAH G., daughter of the late Robert Smith, all of this City.

MONTAGUE—MASON.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, March 9, by Rev. T. Gordon Maxwell, Dr. E. P. MONTAGUE, of Brooklyn, to Miss EMMELINE MASON, of Philadelphia.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MASON—WEBB.—In Boston, on Thursday, March 12, at the New Jerusalem Church, by Rev. Thomas Worcester, Mr. WILLIAM MASON, the pianist, of New-York, to Miss MARY ISABELLA, daughter of George James Webb, Esq., of Boston, the well-known composer.

DIED.

BUCHAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 17, suddenly, HENRY L., youngest son of James and Rachel Buchan, aged 4 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 65 Prince-st., on Thursday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 17, after a long and painful illness, LEMUEL K., eldest son of Lemuel Nichols, and grandson of Dr. Samuel S. Ruggles, aged 9 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, corner 3d av. and 9th-st., without further invitation.

HERRICK.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 15, ELIAS H. HERRICK, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 9 Madison-square, North. (6th-st.,) without further invitation. The remains are to be interred at Greenwood.

ELLIOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, March 16, of croup, HELEN IRENE ELLIOTT, infant daughter of Theodore and Martha Elliott, aged 13 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 11 Tompkins-place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

STEPHENS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 15, in Flushing-av., EDWIN F. STEPHENS.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

THORP.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, March 16, DAVID B. THORP, aged 61 years.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 5 Washington place, Brooklyn, E. D., at 4 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon. His remains will be taken to Norwalk for interment on Thursday morning.

MYERS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 16, of consumption, MRS. THEODOSIA MYERS, wife of John F. Myers, aged 41 years, 9 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 150 Schermerhorn-st.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 17, ROBERT STREET, son of Charles G. and Lydia Frances Lockwood, aged 6 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 166 Carlton-av. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

REQUA.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, March 15, FANNIE LESLIE, only daughter of James H. and Celia H. Requa, aged 3 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 167 Clinton-st., corner of Warren.

HAGGERTY.—At Rosario, La Plata, S. A., on Wednesday, Dec. 31, Capt. JESSE LYMAN HAGGERTY, of the bark Elizabeth Lowell, of Boston.

[illegible] Brooklyn, on Monday, March 16, Mrs. MARGARET, wife of John Marsh, and daughter of JAMES MORRAY, wife of John Marsh, and daughter of David and Marion Stewart, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Reform Dutch Church, in Yonkers.

PRICE.—In Flushing, on Monday, March 16, Capt. CHARLES PRICE, in the 65th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the Episcopal Church, in Flushing, on Thursday morning, March 19, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HAY.—In Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, March 18, in the residence of his father, Rev. P. C. HAY, PETER C. HAY, jr., in the 25th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	91¼	100 Reading R. R.	40
14,000 L. E. & W. 2d m. b.	49	450 do	70⅞
3,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	101¾	200 do	40
40 Phenix Bank	103	200 do	40
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	19¾	500 do	70⅞
200 N. Y. Cent. R.	87	2000 do	70⅞
100 Chic. & R.I. R.	105¼	10 do	70⅞
50 do	105¾	150 Erie Railroad	53⅞
50 do	105	100 do	53⅞
100 Del. Lack. & W. R.	84	100 do	53⅞
100 Clev. & Tol. R.	80	100 do	53¼
50 do	80	100 do	53⅞
500 do	73¾	100 do	54
500 do	73¾	50 do	53¼
200 do	74¼	100 do	53⅞
100 do	73⅞	200 do	53⅞
50 do	73⅞	100 do	53⅞
10 Mil. & Miss. RR.	73¾	100 do	53⅞
10 do	73	100 do	53⅞
30 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	73½	170 Gal. & Chic. RR.	104
500 do	73¼		

TUESDAY, March 17—P. M.

The movement in Money in the Street continues active. Loans at call were in request with most of the Brokers to-day; although the demand is not of a pressing nature. The buyers and sellers of Exchange came together to-day, at 108¼@108⅜, and a considerable business was done for the *Persia* to-morrow. Regular bankers' bills 108¼ sales, and a fraction advance asked at the close of Change hour.

The operations of the day will probably be a relief to the Money market, or at all events bring more means into use for Street employment. France were 5:25@5:22½. The correspondent of the ROTHSCHILDS will send forward $300,000 in California bullion by the *Persia*. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $204,906, paid $142,597, and held at the close $15,619,475.

There was a large business in Stocks, the transactions in Erie alone about 12,500 shares, opening 53, advancing to 54⅝, and down at the close to 53 again. The market left off unsettled although on most of the Road list an advance of ¼ to ½ ⅌ cent. was established on the sales of yesterday. In regard to the reserved stock of the Erie Company of 5,000 shares, we feel authorized to say that the rumor of yesterday is untrue. The stock is not in the market, nor will not be. It cannot be sold except at par, though it might be paid out as cash, at full value, in payment of dividend.

SOME OF THE GERMAN ROADS—PROFITS AND PRICES.

	Annual Dividends.	Market price of stock.
Berlin Line	9½ ⅌ cent.	103 ⅌ cent.
Dusseldorff	3½ ⅌ cent.	81¼ ⅌ cent.
Hamburg	6½ ⅌ cent.	140 ⅌ cent.
Stallin	6½ ⅌ cent.	145 ⅌ cent.
Silesia	6 ⅌ cent.	128 ⅌ cent.

SOME OF THE ENGLISH ROADS—MARKET VALUE.

	Annual Dividends.	Market price.
London and Northwestern	8 ⅌ cent.	100
Great Western	8½ ⅌ cent.	99
South Eastern	5 ⅌ cent.	82
Midlands	4 ⅌ cent.	93
Yorkshire and Lancashire	5½ ⅌ cent.	101

CORRESPONDING NUMBER AMERICAN ROADS.

	Annual Dividends.	Market price
New-York Central	8 ⅌ cent.	86 ⅌ cent.
New-York and Erie	4.50 ⅌ cent.	53 ⅌ cent.
Michigan Central	10 ⅌ cent.	96 ⅌ cent.
Panama	12 ⅌ cent.	95 ⅌ cent.
Rock Island	17 ⅌ cent.	105 ⅌ cent.

The English Road dividends are made very close upon the net earnings. The rate is determined in general meeting of the stockholders. There the whole business of the year or half year is fully discussed. The Directors recommend, but cannot make absolute the rate of dividend. They are frequently overruled. Thus, at the recent half-yearly meeting of the London and Northwestern, 8 ⅌ cent. was substituted for 2¾ ⅌ cent. This left a very small surplus, £4,500, to the credit of the income account. At the same time the meeting voted £350,000 new capital to improve the line. The stock rose on the result of the meeting. In the case of the Great Western, 1¼ ⅌ cent. was retained as the half-yearly dividend, but, as the income came so near justifying 1½ ⅌ cent., this stock also rose. The Southeastern stockholders claimed 2¼ ⅌ cent. It was so determined, although requiring £185,842 out of £187,408 to the credit of income to make the dividend. Such is now the general principle of dividing income on the English roads. The stockholders establish their complete control of it, and then vote the necessary appropriations of capital or debt for new improvements. The consequence is a strict and separate accountability on the part of the management as to Income and Construction. And English Railway prospects are on the rise. Here the contrast is marked. The Directors manage everything, and make it little or no part of their duty to care for the market credit or value of the stock. The annual meeting of the stockholders is a mere *pro forma* affair—scarcely a meeting in name. The consequence is, the value of the stock is left to the arbitration of the Bulls and Bears in Wall-street; and this brings us to the following:

From the New-York Tribune, March 17.

The Bears account for the decline by the declining confidence of the public in Railroad Stocks as a means of investment. We doubt if this reason has yet exerted any perceptible influence upon the market, but we think that there is a growing feeling *among street operators* of the insecurity of these stocks, *which emboldens them to sell them freely, trusting to future developments to make such sales profitable.* Whether this feeling be a well grounded one or not we will not at this time undertake to examine; but that there is an increased number of the leading *operators in the street* disposed to sell rather than buy railroad shares there can be no doubt.

We hope our neighbor will take an early occasion to examine the basis of the bearish rule in the Street. He makes no new discovery certainly in saying that the Street operators are mostly on that side. Their distrust, however, whether real or pretended, is no evidence of declining confidence in the public. The stock registers of nearly every Railroad dealt in at the Brokers' Board prove the contrary. The distribution of the stocks was never wider than at present, and as a general thing there is less stock on the Street. But, unfortunately, the smallest quantity, in panic or panic-making seasons, will suffice for a foot-ball, where nearly all the operators are in full cry against the property. They sell freely not because of free supply, but in the hope of producing, by continued hostility, "some future developments to make their sales profitable." Legitimate supply and demand have little to do with the operation—real values still less.

The *Herald* predicts that the resignation of Mr. McCALLUM, the Superintendent of the Erie Road, will "prove fatal to the concern, beyond the controversy" and all that. This, together with much, is ridiculous. The time has passed when such a property is dependent upon any single individual—the necessity, death or resignation. The error in this case, which seems to be that Mr. McCALLUM was not dispensed with four months ago.

A striking illustration of the Bearish temper of the Stock Exchange toward the Railway property of the country is seen in the treatment of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, the pioneer work in the State of Wisconsin. The stock had not been one of the active securities on the market, though representing one of the most useful and faithfully-built lines in the West, and paying regular cash dividends of 10 ⅌ cent., when certain parties, in the wantonness of their speculations for a fall, aided perhaps by the malice of some local rivalry in Wisconsin, seized upon it for "a good turn"—in other words, sold four or five thousand shares short, at prices from 10 to 15 ⅌ cent. below the currency of last season. Having put out their line from 70 down to 65 ⅌ cent., without serious opposition, they were rather surprised by a sudden and substantial boom in the demand from the friends of the work at home, which carried the price back to 78@75 ⅌ cent. Of course, the experiment was costing the sellers rather dear for comfort; so the usual resort of misrepresenting the condition and reports of the Company has been attempted, in order, if possible, to reverse the rise. But this job, it seems, is not likely to be found so easy as selling the stock down. The annual report of the Company, from a well-known and responsible Board of Direction, very plainly demonstrates that 10 ⅌ cent. cash on the Stock, and the annual contribution of $50,000 to the sinking fund of the debt, was earned on the finished eastern section of 108 miles last year, and that the western section, to complete the whole route from Lake Michigan to the Upper Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, will be opened in season for the present Spring and Summer traffic, thus nearly doubling the earnings of 1856, and making good the 10 ⅌ cent. on the whole Stock investment; if not inviting the speedy conversion of the 8 ⅌ cent. Bonds of the Company, which have for some years enjoyed the confidence of a good class of New-York and Continental holders. We published a careful abstract of the report some weeks ago. It is not necessary to enter upon its defence. The pamphlet copy can be had by parties interested at the office of the Company in Exchange-place, where the late President, Mr. JOHN CATLIN, who is still a leading Director, will afford any further explanation that may be called for, and if necessary the key to the whole movement to break down the Stock.

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 17, 1857.

Notwithstanding our Banks have increased their lines of discounts, as is shown by their weekly report, Money has been in better demand during the week; it is less easy to procure, and discounts tend to rather higher rates. The Stock market has been animated, but the quotations, which are generally lower, can scarcely be sufficiently accounted for by the slight change in the Money market. The enormous decline on the shares of the Erie Railroad forms the principal feature of the week. It is owing to the publication of the unfavorable result of the quarterly traffic to 31st December last. Most other Railroad shares have sympathized in this fall, as will be seen by the subjoined table of daily quotations, which shows, with few exceptions, a general decline on those of last week. State Stocks—Large amounts of Missouri 6s have been pressed for sale, and they have declined ¼. There has also been activity in Virginia 6s at ¼ decline, and in California 7s, which close at about 2 ⅌ cent. decline. City and County Bonds—We notice a fair amount of sales of Milwaukee 7s, and in smaller amounts of Chicago 6s, and St. Louis 6s, at well-sustained prices. Railroad Bonds—Transactions in these securities have been moderate, but embrace a very large variety. The principal have been in Illinois Central Construction, at a rise of 1¼; in New-York Central 6s and 7s, the first at a rise of ¼, the latter at a decline of ¼; in Erie 2d Mortgage, at a decline of 1; in the 7s of 1875, at a decline of 2, and the 7s of 1871, at the prices of last week; and in Harlem 3d Mortgage, closing at 73¾. At private sale but little has been done; some sales in Burlington and Missouri 1st Mortgage have taken place at a rise of 1¼ ⅌ cent. Railroad Shares—Prices were pretty well sustained at the beginning of the week, but the fall on Erie has unfavorably affected the rest of these securities, which have followed to a less degree. The transactions in Erie have been very large; it touched 59, and closes at 53¾—say 5 ⅌ cent. decline since last week. The following have also been active: New-York Central, at a decline of 1¾; Reading, of 1⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, of 1¾; Michigan Southern, of 2¼, and Milwaukee and Mississippi, of 1 ⅌ cent. Illinois Central, after having touched 138, closes at 137—say ¼ ⅌ cent. decline. Cleveland and Pittsburg, owing to a good demand, have risen ½ ⅌ cent. Money in very brisk demand, at 7 ⅌ cent. for short loans. Paper, 9@12 ⅌ cent., and even as high as 14, according to class. DE COPPET & CO.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Persia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 17.

Our last advices were dated 9th inst. Money has since been in better demand, and there has been a general decline in stocks. This depression is, in part, attributable to the moral influence which Erie Railroad exercises over the Stock Exchange, the fall in which has been 6 ⅌ cent., with a reaction of 1½ ⅌ cent. to-day; the decline is caused by the quarterly statement to Dec. 31, which we notice elsewhere.

The demand for money arises somewhat from the great activity in business, which, at about this time, reaches its highest point for the Spring season, and partly from the large amounts of foreign exchange which our bankers allow to accumulate in the hope of getting higher rates by waiting. MARIE & KANZ.

Missouri Finances—Banks and Railways.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Legislature of Missouri adjourned on the 4th inst. During the Session they ratified the amendment of the Constitution, proposed by a former Legislature, concerning Banks. The Constitution, as adopted in 1850, limited the State to one Bank and branches—Capital never to exceed five millions. The amendment, proposed by a two-third vote of a former Legislature, and ratified by a like vote of the last Legislature, authorized the creation of ten Banks with an aggregate capital not exceeding twenty millions. After adopting the amendment, a law was passed creating nine new Banks, and extending the charter of the Bank of Missouri, giving to the ten Banks an aggregate of capital of fifteen million dollars. Of the ten Banks authorized, eight are to be located in St. Louis—one at Lexington and one at St. Joseph. The Banks are authorized to establish branches in the principal towns of the State.

The Banks are required to keep specie on hand to one-third the amount of their circulation—the circulation never to exceed three times the capital—the Banks to make weekly statements, and to be at all times subject to the supervision of the Bank Commissioner.

The Banks are required to purchase and hold Missouri State Bonds to the amount of 10 ⅌ cent. of their capital stock. They are also required to set apart each year 2 ⅌ cent. of their net earnings, as a *sinking fund*, to be invested in Missouri Bonds, until required to meet losses or the Bank winds up.

The Banks to pay to the State 1 ⅌ cent. per annum on their capital, in lieu of all taxes, which goes to the State Sinking Fund, to be invested in Bonds.

The Banks chartered will have the exclusive privilege in Missouri for thirty years.

The law is considered a safe one for the State, and will be satisfactory to capitalists.

THE RAILROADS.

The act passed in aid of the railroads grants to the roads in progress Bonds to the amount of $4,500,000, and authorizes an additional guarantee of $1,500,000 of the Pacific Southwest Branch Bonds. These last are secured by mortgage on the road and one million acres of valuable land. This land is known to contain extensive mines of lead, iron and coal, as well as a large amount of rich prairie, and will be sufficient to build the road and leave a large surplus. The road when built will be one of the best paying roads in the West, and, therefore, the guarantee was considered as adding very little to the liabilities of the State.

The State Bonds issued to the several Railroads amount to $11,009,000. The amount yet to be issued before their completion, $6,490,000; length of roads when completed 1,828 miles. An aggregate expenditure of $8,500,000 will open the Pacific Railroad to Round Hill, 40 miles West of Jefferson City, the North Missouri Railroad to Mexico, (100 miles from St. Louis,) St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad to Pilot Knob, (64 miles.) Open to these points, all the roads will pay on cost, and it is proposed to delay further progress until an improvement in the money market. These Companies have other available assets to the amount of $1,500,000, and need not sell a very large amount of their Bonds, or pledge their road to the extent named within the national year.

A little delay in selling State Bonds must insure an enhancement in price. The Banks will have to invest $1,500,000 in State Bonds.

The annual cash paid the State annually by the Banks, will increase the State Sinking Fund to $250,000 per annum; and by a law just passed, bonds held by citizens of Missouri are exempted from taxation, which will create a home demand for private investment.

The Legislature meet again the third Monday in October, when it is proposed to create a half-mill tax to be added to the Sinking Fund, and continue it until a fund is created large enough to support the Common Schools of the State.

The State tax is only two mills, one-fourth of which is appropriated to Common Schools.

The complete census returns show a population of 928,066 in the State, being an increase of 329,800 in six years. The census was very imperfectly taken, as the pay is only nominal. A correct return would have shown over one million inhabitants. The emigration to the state has been very heavy for the last six months, and rapidly on the increase. Most of it comes from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

St. Louis, March, 1857. ST. LOUIS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 17—8 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for at old rates. Pearls, $7 50; Pots, $7 75@$7 81¼ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in good request, and is stiffly held. Java, 15c.@16c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; and St. Domingo, 11¼ ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is rather quiet. Parties differ about prices. Hence the restricted movements. Middling Uplands are worth about 13½c.@13¾c.; Middling Gulfs, 13½c.@14c.; other kinds upon proportionate rates ⅌ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are plenty and heavy. Other kinds are rather sparingly offered and are in moderate request. Prices are generally unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is not heavily stocked with State and Western Flour, but there is more of it offering than is needed by purchasers, and prices lack firmness, as well as buoyancy. The sales reach about 10,500 bbls. in lots, mainly as quoted within the subjoined range:

Ordinary State	$5 95@$6 05
Straight State	6 05@ 6 15
Favorite and Extra State	6 15@ 6 45
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lakes	6 [illegible]@ 6 [illegible]
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 20@ 6 40
Fancy Michigan	6 [illegible]@ 6 [illegible]
Extra Michigan	6 85@ 7 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 85@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 40@ 7 [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	6 85@ 8 05
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 [illegible]@ 8 50

Canadian remains dull and heavy. Superfine to extra commands only $6 [illegible]@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; 1,200 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern continues in good request at former rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 4,000 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 50@$8 and $8 10 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly offered and purchased, at $5 50@$5 75 for Fine, to Superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand at $3 75 for Jersey, and $3 [illegible] for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter brings $17 [illegible]@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no alteration. The sales reported since our last have been confined to small lots, including fair Southern Red, $1 50 ⅌ bushel. Rye rules quiet, but steady, at 61½c.@65c. for ordinary to choice, ⅌ bushel. Oats remain in moderate supply and fair request, at 51c.@54c. for Western; 49c.@51c. for State; 45c.@48c. for Jersey, and 46c.@48c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Barley is rare and held at $1 [illegible]@$1 45 for ordinary to very choice, ⅌ bushel. Sales 1,200 bushels. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 60 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in good demand, but at easier rates. There were sales reported to-day of about 41,000 bushels at 80c.@71c. for unsound; 72c.@73c. for mixed Western; 80c.; 71c.@72c. for mixed Southern; 72c.@73c. for new and old Yellow,